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5 hijackers killed in fight

PEKING. July 25 (AP) — Five Chinese tried to hijack a Chinese airliner to Taiwan Sunday but were killed in a struggle with the plane's crew and some of about 80 passengers. Japanese sources in Shanghai reported.

In Peking, the office of China's Airline (CAAC) confirmed that there has been a hijacking, but gave no details. "Because of a brave struggle by the crew, the plane landed safely," said an official, who did not give his name.

The Japanese sources said the hijackers had planted a dynamite in a forward toilet and it went off, damaging the plane. They also said the captain, purser and some passengers were injured in the struggle.

Japanese sources said 10 Japanese passengers were on the plane but it was not immediately known whether there were any other foreigners aboard. They said none of the Japanese was injured.

The Ilyushin-18, a Soviet-made four-propeller plane, was flying from Xian to the port of Shanghai, about 627 kms to the east, when the five suddenly announced they had dynamite and wanted to fly to Taiwan via Hong Kong, the sources said. They said the captain pretended to agree, but instead flew around Shanghai for 2 1/2 hours. Then, they said, the captain and purser and about 15 Chinese passengers pushed the hijackers and killed them with their hands.

The dynamite went off in the toilet then, but the plane landed in Shanghai at 12:52 p.m. (0452 GMT), they said.

There was no indication why the five wanted to go to Taiwan, seat of the Nationalist Chinese government. No previous hijackings have been reported in China.

'Labor isn't working' slogan boomerangs on Tories

LONDON. July 25 (R) — The Conservative Party's successful 1979 election slogan "Labor isn't working" is now proving an acute embarrassment after three years in government.

Unemployment is more than twice as high and the largest in British history today, and the government is under new pressure from industry and within its own ranks to give a boost to an economy that is still flat. When the Labor Party was voted out of office in 1979, the number of jobless stood at 1,390,000. This month, it hit a record 3,190,621, more than in the darkest days of the depression of 1930s and 13.4 percent of the workforce.

The most depressing aspect of the grim jobless statistics is the underlying long-term unemployment. Almost nine million people, 40 percent of the total unemployed, have been without work for over a year, according to a report by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC). Worst affected are ethnic minorities, the young, and communities with declining manufacturing industries. The government-sponsored employment organization said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government hints that unemployment is inevitable if Britain is to overcome inflation and become competitive in world markets. It

Iraqi lines intact, say visiting newsmen

BAGHDAD, July 25 (Agencies) — Iraq Sunday produced evidence that Iran's two-week frontier offensive had been blunted by superior firepower mowing down ill-trained hordes of teenaged revolutionary guards.

Foreign correspondents visiting the battle zone around the southern port city of Basra saw clearly that Iraqi lines remained intact along the international border. Officers on the spot told reporters of young Iranian revolutionary guards carrying guns who hardly knew how to fire charging blindly into Iraqi artillery and machinegun fire. "There is no military sense in it," one officer to Reuters. "They just charge forward to certain death."

The Iranian attacks so far have aimed at cutting off Basra, Iraq's second biggest city and formerly its main outlet for oil. But on Sunday's evidence, the Iraqis have amply held their ground against the four major onslaughts launched by Iran since July 13.

The Iraqis seemed well-equipped with tanks, planes and guns and appeared to have maintained supply lines to keep their forces fighting.

Western diplomats noted with interest reports that Iran had accepted an Algerian offer of mediation. One diplomat said Iran seemed to have dropped its most difficult demand — its call for the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

The Iranians now seemed to be concentrating on the issues of the international boundary and the amount of compensation they would demand from Iraq, the diplomat said, adding: "There may be light at the end of the tunnel." According to Iraqi communiques over the past two weeks, the Iranians have lost about 15,000 dead, with many more wounded and captured. A key factor in the conflict appeared to have been the apparent air superiority enjoyed by Iraq.

Iran's frontline air strength is put at between 40 and 70 aircraft. According to Western experts, Iraq could deploy three to four times that number. So far, neither side has committed major air formations to the battle. Iraq has mainly relied on helicopter gunships and few Iranian aircraft have appeared over the battle zone.

Zimbabwe blast hits 12 planes

HARARE, July 25 (R) — A series of explosions erupted at Zimbabwe's main air force base outside the midlands city of Gweru Sunday and 12 planes have been hit, local people reported. They said they heard the blasts go on for about 45 minutes and they saw flames spurt from hangars.

Police and troops sealed off the area and no official word was available on what might have happened.

The base is located outside the midlands city of Gweru.

The government said: "In the early hours of Sunday, entrance was gained into the security area of Thornhill airport station, Gweru, where a number of aircraft were damaged."

Some informed sources said among the planes hit, there may have been Hawk aircraft which arrived from Britain 10 days ago.

Thornhill base is the nerve center for Zimbabwe's air force. Most of the major air attacks launched by the former white Rhodesian regime during the country's pre-independence civil war came from there. Gweru lies half way between the capital and Bulawayo, the principal city in troubled Matabeleland province.



LOOKING FOR PLANES: Three Palestinian commandos, one of them holding a Soviet-made SAM-7 anti-aircraft rocket, are searching for Israeli planes over the Beirut skies Saturday. One Israeli plane was downed when it was hit by Syrian SAM-6 missiles Saturday in Bekaa Valley.

(Wirephoto)

DAMASCUS, July 25 — Crown Prince Abdullah who arrived here Sunday evening conferred with President Hafez Assad of Syria. He had talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad earlier in the day as part of his intensive contacts to unify Arab ranks and improve Syrian-Iraqi relations in the service of the Arab cause.

Prince Abdullah started his tour by visiting Baghdad Saturday for prolonged consultations with President Saddam and other Iraqi leaders. Another three-hour round of talks was also held the next day before Prince Abdullah's departure for Syria.

In Damascus he held a closed session of talks with President Assad with the objective of setting aside existing inter-Arab differences in order to concentrate on the fateful issues of the Arab world. The visit was undertaken following intensive contacts with the three Arab capitals to prepare the ground for useful talks.

Equipment for Kingdom

FBI probes bugging

LOS ANGELES, July 25 (AP) — The FBI is looking into a report that hidden microphones and bugged telephones have been found at a Litton Industries plant where an air defense system for Saudi Arabia is being built.

A Litton spokesman said he was unaware of the problem, but confirmed that an air defense system for Saudi Arabia is being built at the Agoura facility. Knxt said. The \$1.5 billion contract includes an aircraft control and warning system and the Hawk missile deployment system, the station said.

The station characterized the bugging as a "major breach of security."

About 350 persons were working on the air defense project, Knxt reported. In November, training on the system will be given at the plant to 100 Saudis Arabians, who are to stay at a motel built especially in them in Camarillo, 36 kms northwest of Agoura, the report said.

Airlines set for crucial talks

GENEVA, July 25 (R) — Top executives from 60 airlines open emergency talks here Monday to consider ways of fighting growing losses, high interest rates and cut-price ticket sales.

Faced with estimated losses of \$1.87 billion this year, participants at the two-day meeting will view possible fare increases, ways to cut operating costs and steps to clamp down on ticket discounting which saps airline earnings.

IATA spokesman John Brindley said the airline officials, among them 20 chief executives, should discuss fares, but added: "We don't know how they're going to slice the cake up," he said, noting that a mix of higher fares and new cost-cutting measures could come out of the meeting.

The 116-member airlines of IATA lost \$1.66 billion last year due to rising fuel costs, high interest rates and sluggish passenger demand, which left many planes only half full.

Fuel accounts for about one third of airlines' operating cost and interest paid on bank loans amounted to \$1.41 billion in 1981 and should rise to \$1.60 billion this year, IATA says. Airlines could save up to \$3 billion with more fuel-efficient aircraft but the growing losses effectively rule out the new investment needed to buy them, IATA Director General Knut Hammerskjold says.

"The next generation of jet aircraft might save us up to 20 percent of our fuel costs," he said in an interview in the latest edition of the *IATA Review*. "The problem is many airlines simply can't afford to buy these new aircraft."

Reductions in airport fees, which have tripled in the past six years, could save another \$50 million in operating costs, IATA estimates. Many airlines are going through their most periods since World War II. The 20-member European Airlines Association said losses in its area had improved from \$900 million in 1980 but were still at \$700 million last year. The major U.S. airlines have just reported their worst quarterly losses ever.

With leeway to raise fares reduced, IATA has drawn up a three-year plan to help members boost revenues by streamlining fare structures and cutting costs. IATA members flying the North Atlantic route, where a price-cutting war has produced losses of about \$600 million a year, agreed in February to group their fares within four basic price bands to bring some order into the jungle of about 40,000 fares available between Europe and North America.

IATA says European carriers could save \$27 million in fuel costs annually if ten routes over the continent were straightened out.

Reduced military zones and technical problems force planes to fly from 15 to almost 50 percent further than needed along the "tourist" routes it says.

Even when an economic upswing comes and production rises, economists say that it will create few jobs. The manpower commission expects that employers will reduce part-time working, which involves about 4.4 million people, and reintroduce overtime. It also says increased productivity could reduce the demand for workers.

The commission says job losses from new technology have been small so far. But Clive Jenkins, head of a leading white-collar union, said: "The office worker is going to be decimalized and that hasn't even started." The commission estimates there are 27 applicants for each post, and a labor surplus in almost every area and occupation. "With few exceptions, someone who moves to take a job will simply be displacing an existing unemployed resident," it says.

While the prosperous south of England has suffered least and may benefit from the rise of high-technology industry, declining industrial areas of the north have around 16 percent unemployment against the national figure of 13.4 percent. For the disadvantaged, such as the largely black area of Toxteth in Liverpool where rents flared last year, the prospects are especially bleak.

In the two years to August 1981, ethnic minority unemployment rose from about 55,000 to 120,000, or 4.2 percent of all jobless. In the west midlands in 1981, nine percent of unemployment involved minority groups. The government is promoting a youth opportunities scheme to offer work experience with low wages to 630,800 young people.

It is aimed in part at teenagers who have left school and cannot get a job. Some 304,000 school-leavers were registered as unemployed this month. The government recognizes the problem of the long-term unemployed who despair that their chances of finding work diminish the longer they are out of work. In its last budget, it earmarked \$270 million to employ 100,000 long-term jobless on socially useful work in the future.

By January this year, 860,000 people were classed as long-term unemployed — those out of work for a year or more.

Abdullah, Assad confer

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By January this year, 860,000 people were classed as long-term unemployed — those out of work for a year

Hawatmeh declares**PLO ready to end war if rights are granted**

BEIRUT, July 25 (AP) — Commander-in-Chief Nayef Hawatmeh said the Palestine Liberation Organization is willing to "sheath our sword" in exchange for an overall political solution.

The 46-year-old leader of the pro-Moscow faction of the PLO also told the Associated Press in an interview late Saturday night the PLO continued to seek U.S. recognition even though initial efforts had been thwarted by Israeli pressure.

In an office building in Israeli-surrounded West Beirut, Hawatmeh said, "It is possible for a reasonable compromise" to be worked out at the United Nations Security Council, where talks are expected to resume next week on a new draft Mideast resolution proposed by Egypt and France to end the Beirut crisis and pave the way for an overall political settlement.

"We will sheath our sword the moment a political solution is available that satisfies the

Somalia deals 'heavy blow' to Ethiopia

NAIROBI, July 25 (AFP) — Ethiopia and its allies have suffered a heavy and humiliating defeat in the ground and air attack they launched on some parts of Somalia's Mudug region. Radio Mogadishu, monitored here, said Saturday.

It quoted the first deputy secretary of Somalia's ruling Revolutionary Socialist Party in the region, Osman Muhammed Abdulla, as telling Somali journalists that 15 attacks were carried out by Ethiopian planes against Galka 'yu town and its outskirts and five by Ethiopian ground forces using tanks and heavy artillery on Galdogob and its suburbs. All were defeated, the radio said.

Abdulla said the Somalis were ready to teach the Ethiopians an even bigger lesson than the one they had been given before. He said thousands of Somalis had registered for military service in Mudug region and that people there were donating livestock and other materials to the armed forces.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the State Department Saturday confirmed that the United States has begun airlifting military material to Somalia in an urgent move due to its border conflict with Ethiopia. A department spokesman, confirming a radio Mogadishu report that the shipments were currently underway, declined to specify the nature or quantity of the weapons being supplied to the East African state.

The United States is airlifting military equipment to Somalia. This is in connection with the military emergency in Somalia caused by recent incursions by Ethiopian forces and other Ethiopian-supported forces, the spokesman said.

rights of our people in compliance with U.N. resolutions," said Hawatmeh, who heads the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) which claims to be the second-largest PLO group after Yasser Arafat's own Fatah commando organization.

"We are not fond of carrying arms," said Hawatmeh, modestly dressed in a blue safari suit and soft-spoken to the point of almost whispering despite his reputation as one of the most militant PLO leaders. "We were compelled to take up arms in the face of Israel's fascist war machine which dispersed our people and usurped all their rights."

Hawatmeh suggested the PLO was willing to accept U.N. Resolution 242 of 1967 in the context of a new U.N. Middle East resolution or a larger framework that recognized Palestinian demands for a homeland.

Referring to a draft put forward by Egypt and France, Hawatmeh said, "It mentions U.N. Resolution 242 and also mentions the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the mutual and simultaneous recognition of the PLO and Israel. Such a resolution, once it is passed by the Security Council, can solve the problem."

The U.S. government has rejected the idea of a new U.N. resolution to replace the benchmark 242, which has been accepted by Israel and some Arab states. The resolution implicitly recognizes Israel's right to exist but refers to the Palestinians only as "refugees" which the PLO insists is inadequate.

The proposed new U.N. resolution and U.S. recognition which Arafat has publicly sought are seen by observers here as the political price the PLO leadership is demanding for its withdrawal from Lebanon and the end to the Beirut crisis.

"We are in favor of and working for American recognition," said Hawatmeh, who has acidly criticized the U.S. government in the past. After U.S. President Ronald Reagan's meeting with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Syria last week, Hawatmeh said, "there is now a better understanding as far as Congress and public opinion and certain sections of the administration of the Middle East problem and that it is impossible to...find a solution to the Palestinian question by sidestepping the PLO."

Hawatmeh said Khaled Al-Hassan, an Arafat political adviser who was in Washington with the Arab foreign ministers and met with members of Congress, had sent a letter to Arafat saying agreement had been close on U.S.-PLO recognition but efforts fell through because of Israeli pressure. The U.S. government has refused to deal directly with the PLO unless it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

"There was a section of Khaled Al-Hassan's letter that referred to this," said Hawatmeh, adding, "There will be other rounds of talks in the future. You can't consider the matter closed."

Hawatmeh said Al-Hassan met with Rep. Lee Hamilton, a Democrat from Columbus, Indiana, who is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East, and other unnamed Congressmen.

**Split over Polisario admission
Today's OAU meeting postponed**

TRIPOLI, July 25 (R) — A week-long foreign ministers' meeting of the pan-African Organization of African Unity (OAU) due to open Monday has been postponed until Tuesday, Libyan officials said Sunday.

No explanations were given for the delay. Early Sunday, OAU officials had said they expected the meeting to prepare for the OAU annual summit here scheduled for early in August, to open late on Monday evening.

The OAU has been deeply split over the admission of the Polisario Front guerrilla movement as its 51st member.

Informed sources said Libyan leader Col.

Muammar Qaddafi returned home Saturday night from a brief visit to Algeria for talks with President Chadli Benjedid on the Israeli invasion of the Lebanon, which is also expected to feature in the foreign ministers' discussions.

"Never in the OAU's 19 years of troubled existence has the split been so deep. No one

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union have held apparently fruitless discussions in Moscow on resolving their dispute over Afghanistan, the State Department said Saturday. State Department spokesman Russ Taylor said the talks involved the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Attibut Hartman, and Soviet officials.

ABU DHABI, (WAM) — UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahyan Sunday sent a cable of congratulations to President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia on his country's national day. Sheikh Zayed also sent similar messages to President Moumoune Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives and President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia.

ISLAMABAD, (R) — United Nations officials put the final touches Sunday to plans to move 4,351 Afghan refugees from Pakistan to Turkey. The airlift, codenamed "Operation Yek" by one U.N. field worker, will be by far the largest single movement of Afghans from refugee camps in Pakistan to settlement in another country since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan two and a half years ago.

MADRID, (AFP) — A Spanish firm recently signed a contract to supply the Egyptian army with 7,650 heavy-duty trucks, a reliable source said here Sunday.

can safely predict that the Tripoli summit will effectively take place," said a long-serving minister.

In Addis Ababa last February, 19 countries walked out of an OAU foreign ministers' meeting when OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo allowed the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front, to take a seat as a member.

Polisario forces have been fighting for control of the Western Sahara since Spain ceded the region in 1975 to Morocco and Mauritania, its northern and southern neighbors.

Should the 19 boycott the Tripoli meeting, expected to be opened by Qaddafi, there will not be in principle the necessary two-thirds membership presence to allow it to proceed, conference sources said.

The Libyans have been continuing preparations for the meeting, and it was still impossible to know exactly how many countries would take part. At least a dozen African heads of state, led by Morocco, have publicly said they would not attend.

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Assad tells congressmen**U.S. must oppose Israeli blitz**

DAMASCUS, July 25 (AFP) — Syrian President Hafez Assad has told a visiting group of U.S. congressmen here that the United States "should be nonaligned" in the Lebanese conflict and oppose Israel's "invasion and expansion."

President Assad Saturday criticized what he called "the continual and growing aid which the United States is supplying to Israel," saying that this amounted to "support for the Israeli aggression."

The six-man delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives, led by Democratic Congressman Nick Rahhal, arrived here Friday night on the first leg of an information visit to the Middle East.

Rahhal said later that the delegation had come to Damascus as "American friends" and wanted to leave with an impression of friendship and esteem for the Syrian struggle

and attitude.

Assad told them that he wondered if it was in the United States' interest to support three million people in Israel against the whole Arab nation, "a part of whose territory has been attacked." He said he hoped the delegation would "help raise the voice of justice and law in the United States."

Assad said Syria wanted "peace with dignity and sincerity," but added there must be an end to "the Israeli aggression and invasion" of Lebanon. "Peace based on shelling... is not peace, but capitulation," he said.

Earlier Saturday the U.S. delegation, which also included Republican Congressmen Paul McCloskey Jr., David Bonior, and Democrat Congressmen Mervin Dymally, Eliot Levitas and Mary Rose Walker, met with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Warns against delaying elections**Gemayel to run for president**

BEIRUT, July 25 (R) — The commander of Lebanon's right-wing Christian militias, Bashir Gemayel, has declared himself a candidate for the presidency of the country.

President Elias Sarkis took office in September 1976 and, under Lebanese law, his successor must be elected by parliament before Sept. 23 this year. No date has yet been set for the elections.

Gemayel, 34, made his reputation as a militia leader in Lebanon's civil war in 1975-76 when the Christians fought an alliance of Lebanese and Palestinians. His men are now cooperating with Israeli troops in besieging Palestinian commandos and their allies in the western sector of Beirut. Other leaders have already declared their strong opposition to his becoming president.

Gemayel made the announcement during a

question and answer session broadcast by the rightist radio station Voice of Lebanon Saturday. "I am a candidate for the presidency... This candidacy is not the basis for maneuvering or bargaining and will not be withdrawn," he said.

Gemayel issued a warning against any delay in holding the election. "The election must take place as soon as possible to avoid any constitutional vacuum," he said.

Gemayel did not give details about his program for the country. He said only that his aim was to establish a strong government and to remove all foreign armed forces — chiefly the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Syrian army and the Israeli army — from Lebanese territory. He said that if this were achieved all Lebanon's militia groups including his own could be dissolved.

Electricity restored to West Beirut

BEIRUT, July 25 (AFP) — Electricity was restored to besieged West Beirut Sunday after an overnight interruption of over 11 hours, Lebanese radio said. Israeli forces turned the supply on at 10:00 a.m. (0800GMT) "following efforts exerted by Lebanese authorities," the radio reported.

The radio earlier reported that Israeli officers charged into the capital's power stations

in the eastern sector shortly before midnight Saturday, cutting off the supply to the west, where Palestinian forces are entrenched.

Israeli forces partially restored electricity to West Beirut two weeks ago after their power, water and food blockade of the sector met with international opposition.

Iran rebels claim killing base chief

LONDON, July 25 (Agencies) — Iran's left-wing Mujahideen guerrilla organization said Sunday its forces had attacked a revolutionary guard base in Iran's northern forests, killing the base commander, his deputy and scores of guards. The Paris bureau of the Mujahideen told Reuters by telephone that the attack was carried out two weeks ago on a base in the forest of Azalai region in Gilan province.

"All the weapons and ammunition in the base were captured and the military installations destroyed," it claimed.

In 23 clashes in Tehran over the past few weeks, the guerrillas have killed the head of

the paramilitary police's political-ideological office, four revolutionary guard commanders, two clergymen close to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini and more than 20 guards.

In another development in Tehran, an official of the revolutionary guards said Sunday that the guards intend to set up a high school of their own and, at a later stage, a university.

The official, one of the men in charge of training the guards, specified in a press conference carried by Teheran radio that the high school would offer a three-year course "in the fields of ideological, political and military matters."

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Two (2)	Distributor	G.M.C.	C-6000
Five (5)	"	E.D. Etnyr Co.	Mu6-TRL
Six (6)	Excavator	Priestman	Mustang M150
One (1)	Trencher	Ditch Witch	V30
Four (4)	"	"	R40
Seven (7)	"	"	R65
Twenty eight (28)	"	Case Davis	40+4 STD
Eight (8)	"	"	70+4
One (1)	"	Vermeer	V434
Eighteen (18)	"	Case Davis	TL 100
One	"	Ditch Witch	2200
Eight (8)	"	Vermeer	M475

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To boost defense

American pilots fly material to Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, July 25 (AP) — U.S. Air Force pilots are flying equipment to Honduran Army troops in a three-day exercise aimed at strengthening defenses along the tense border with leftist-ruled Nicaragua, a high-ranking Honduran official said Saturday.

Nicaragua protested the operation which started Saturday.

The joint military maneuvers are the second staged by the United States and Honduras' conservative government since the Sandinista National Liberation Front came to power in Nicaragua. It is the first such operation directly related to border security.

Honduras has accused the Nicaraguan Army of violating its territory 80 times in the past three years and four times in the last 10 days. Nicaragua claims Honduras and the United States support thousands of Nicaraguan rightist rebels fighting from bases in eastern Honduras to overthrow the Sandinista forces that ousted President Am

asio Somoza in July 1979.

The Honduran official who reported the maneuvers said they were prompted by concern over a possible invasion of Honduras. He declined to be named because he was not officially authorized to report the operation.

The informant said the pilots were delivering "communication equipment in U.S. Air Force C-130 transport planes. He did not say how many planes and pilots were involved and gave no other details. Nor would he comment on what role U.S. pilots might play in the case of a Nicaraguan invasion.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying the U.S. Air Force C-130s were flying to Puerto Lempira, Honduras' easternmost port. The statement said the port was the main operating base for rightist exiles who have been fighting inside Nicaragua's Zelaya province since late June.

Army officials in Nicaragua say 96 rightists and 25 government troops have died in the fighting.

UNESCO conference on culture opens today

MEXICO CITY, July 25 (AP) — World celebrities and government officials from 100 nations gather here Monday for a UNESCO conference that could challenge the dominance of Western culture in literature, home products, television and movies.

Melina Mercouri, the Greek actress and Minister of Culture Noamakos Costa Gavras, American actor Charlton Heston and French author Simone de Beauvoir are among the 1,000 delegates planning to attend the two-week conference.

Many observers believe the meetings will reopen the rift among the Western, Communist and Third World nations concerning so-called "new orders" for international economy and the news media.

UNESCO spokesmen, their Mexican hosts and U.S. sources hope, however, that the conference would be confined to non-political discussion of historic landmarks, preservation of folk traditions and increased cultural cooperation. Sources close to UNESCO said the United States is certain to be in the minority if the conference adopts, as expected, closing recommendations that would command UNESCO and its member governments to a

BRIEFS

NAIROBI, (AP) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi described as "misfits" people who were causing despondency and imaginary alarm in the country by claiming that Kenyans were living under fear. He was referring to an editorial in *The Standard* newspaper last Tuesday in which Editor George Githii criticized Kenya's denunciation laws and called for their amendment or abolition. Githii was immediately dismissed by the paper's owners, the British-based Lourbo group, and the Kenyan parliament has since called for him to be detained, indefinitely without trial. Moi wondered "whether Githii had himself been living in fear during the last six months to warrant his allegations." Moi warned that he had always said there were misfits in Kenyan society, such as those advocating that we "wait until the country is in a state of war for the government to take action."

WARRONTON, South Africa, (AP) — South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha said Saturday that he had "come to the realization and conviction that the struggle in South Africa is not between whites, blacks and browns but between civilized standards and the powers of chaos." He told a meeting of supporters of the ruling National Party that he would not permit the destabilization of South African society, but said he would take action to preserve the rights of minority ethnic groups. The white minority monopolizes political power in South Africa. The non-white majority — four-fifths of the

greater state role in regulating cultural pursuits.

"The modern media, especially cinema, radio, television, computers and information technology... are playing an ever-growing role in cultural life," a UNESCO report said.

The conference opens at the Mexican capital with speeches planned by President Jose Lopez Portillo and by UNESCO Director-General Aoaado Mahtabou of Senegal. The meetings, which end Aug. 6, will include committee debates on culture and society, efforts to preserve the heritage of disappearing cultures and establishment of new historic districts.

Melina Mercouri says she will press for a resolution hacking the Greek government's demand that the Elgin marbles be returned from the British Museum to their original site in the Acropolis. Delegates will also discuss less tangible subjects, such as "measures to foster artistic and intellectual creativity."

The U.S. delegation is to be led by the Ambassador to UNESCO, Ean Gertler, the director of the International Communications Agency, Charles Wick, and by the ambassador to Mexico, John Gavin.

population — are barred from voting.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — Fourteen persons have so far lost their lives in the heavy rains and imaginary alarm in the country by claiming that Kenyans were living under fear. He was referring to an editorial in *The Standard* newspaper last Tuesday in which Editor George Githii criticized Kenya's denunciation laws and called for their amendment or abolition. Githii was immediately dismissed by the paper's owners, the British-based Lourbo group, and the Kenyan parliament has since called for him to be detained, indefinitely without trial. Moi wondered "whether Githii had himself been living in fear during the last six months to warrant his allegations." Moi warned that he had always said there were misfits in Kenyan society, such as those advocating that we "wait until the country is in a state of war for the government to take action."

HARARE (R) — The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe has attacked powers taken by the government to block legal action against security officials. The commission said Saturday the "security forces indemnity" regulations, introduced Friday, were designed to protect violent men. "It is patently obvious that if the people these regulations are designed to protect are totally innocent, there would be no need for such an indemnity," it said. The emergency powers, retroactive from April, give the defense minister power to stop proceedings against members of the army, police and prison services.

BILBAO, Spain, (AP) — A Basque separatist leader said he has been negotiating for more than a year with the Spanish government for the release of Basque militants currently in prison and the return of others from exile. Juan Maria Bandres, a member of parliament, told the newspaper *Le Vrasse Vasco* he had been seeking the release of Basque militants from prison since March 1981.

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<input type="checkbox"/> MACHINE SHOP DRAFTING	<input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL SCIENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> POLICE SCIENCE SECURITY FIRE EMERGENCY DESIGN AERONAUTICS RESIDENT SCHOOL TRAINING	<input type="checkbox"/> POLICE SCIENCE SECURITY FIRE EMERGENCY DESIGN AERONAUTICS RESIDENT SCHOOL TRAINING

NAME _____ AGE _____

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PORTUGUESE PROTEST: Tens of thousands of Portuguese leftists, angered by the nation's right-of-center government and its successful campaign to remove the remaining constitutional references to a socialist society, demonstrate before the parliament in Lisbon recently. The banner reads: "Defend the regime, dismiss the government — no to fascism, the struggle goes on."

Salvador leftists said weakening

SAN SALVADOR, July 25 (AP) — El Salvador's leftist guerrillas currently total four to five thousand armed fighters but their combat effectiveness has fallen off in recent months, a military observer close to the Salvadoran Army said this weekend.

The observer, who gave his assessment on condition that he would not be named, said the guerrillas could field fewer troops today than at the time of the national elections in March. They appeared to have lost a number of talented military commanders.

As an example of recent strategic weakness by the FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front) guerrillas, the observer pointed to their offensive last month in Morazan province to the east of the capital. Part of the Salvadoran Army, including its elite battalions, was tied down in containing the Morazan operations, the FMLN did not seize the opportunity to attack easy targets throughout the country, he said.

Six brigades are assigned to cover six zones of El Salvador. Zone commanders have been given relative independence.

Except in the northeastern province of Cabanas, he added, local commanders did not really apply the anti-guerrilla tactic of "saturating" the terrain with permanent troop presence. Instead, he said, they tended simply to send small units on the roads.

Meanwhile, the military specialist said, the Salvadoran Army has become more effective with air support.

The Salvadoran Air Force effectiveness was said to have been stepped up by delivery last month of four observation planes and six subsonic A-37 dragonfly bombers. The military expert said the latest operations in the provinces of Morazan and Chalatenango had demonstrated good coordination between air and land forces. But important problems remained at brigade level, he said.

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French to probe claim about aiding Argentina

PARIS, July 25 (AFP) — A British newspaper claim that French technicians aided the Argentine to arm deadly Exocet missiles which sank two British ships off the Falklands will be thoroughly investigated, the Defense Ministry said in a communiqué Sunday.

The communiqué added that Defense Minister Charles Hernu "in full agreement with Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson gave instructions that no technical assistance of a military nature should be given to Argentina, and in particular no work should be carried out on material used by units operating off the Falklands. An investigation is being held to see that these orders were respected."

The communiqué recalled that as soon as

Canada party seeks breakup

OTTAWA, July 25 (R) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau could have another separatist thorn in his side — a fledgling party that wants to turn Canada's resources-rich western provinces into a breakaway state.

The Western Canada Concept (WCC), which astounded political pundits when it won a provincial by-election in February, is certainly not a serious threat to the federal government. But its rise illustrates how isolated western Canadians feel from the seat power in Ottawa. Last weekend, in a formula reminiscent of the early days of the separatist Parti Quebecois in Canada's French-speaking province, 600 WCC members decided independence was the only way to self-determination. But they also said voters would be asked to make a choice in a referendum.

Now, with the Canadian economy in its deepest recession since the 1930s, the WCC hopes to tap a sympathetic vein among struggling farmers and small businessmen. Provincial elections are expected in Alberta this autumn and the western Canada concept leaders think that if they smooth out their internal differences, they could offer a viable opposition.

"The sad fact is," commented *The Toronto Globe and Mail* after the election, "there are few alternatives to the WCC for those angry voters who are fed up with almost everything and want to vent their frustration at the polls."

S.Africa accused of massing troops

LUANDA, July 25 (AFP) — Angolan Defense Minister Col. Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale" accused South Africa Saturday of massing troops on Angola's borders in preparation for a new attack on the country.

He told a press conference here that after last Wednesday's South African air attacks by 11 Mirage jets on the southwestern town of Cahama, in Cunene province, which has caused heavy loss of life and damage, there were substantial new South African troop concentrations, "as in the case of previous aggression," and a buildup of mercenary forces from various countries and of sophisticated weaponry.

Col. Pedale recalled that the situation in Angola's southern provinces had been very tense since last August, when part of Cunene province was occupied by South African troops.

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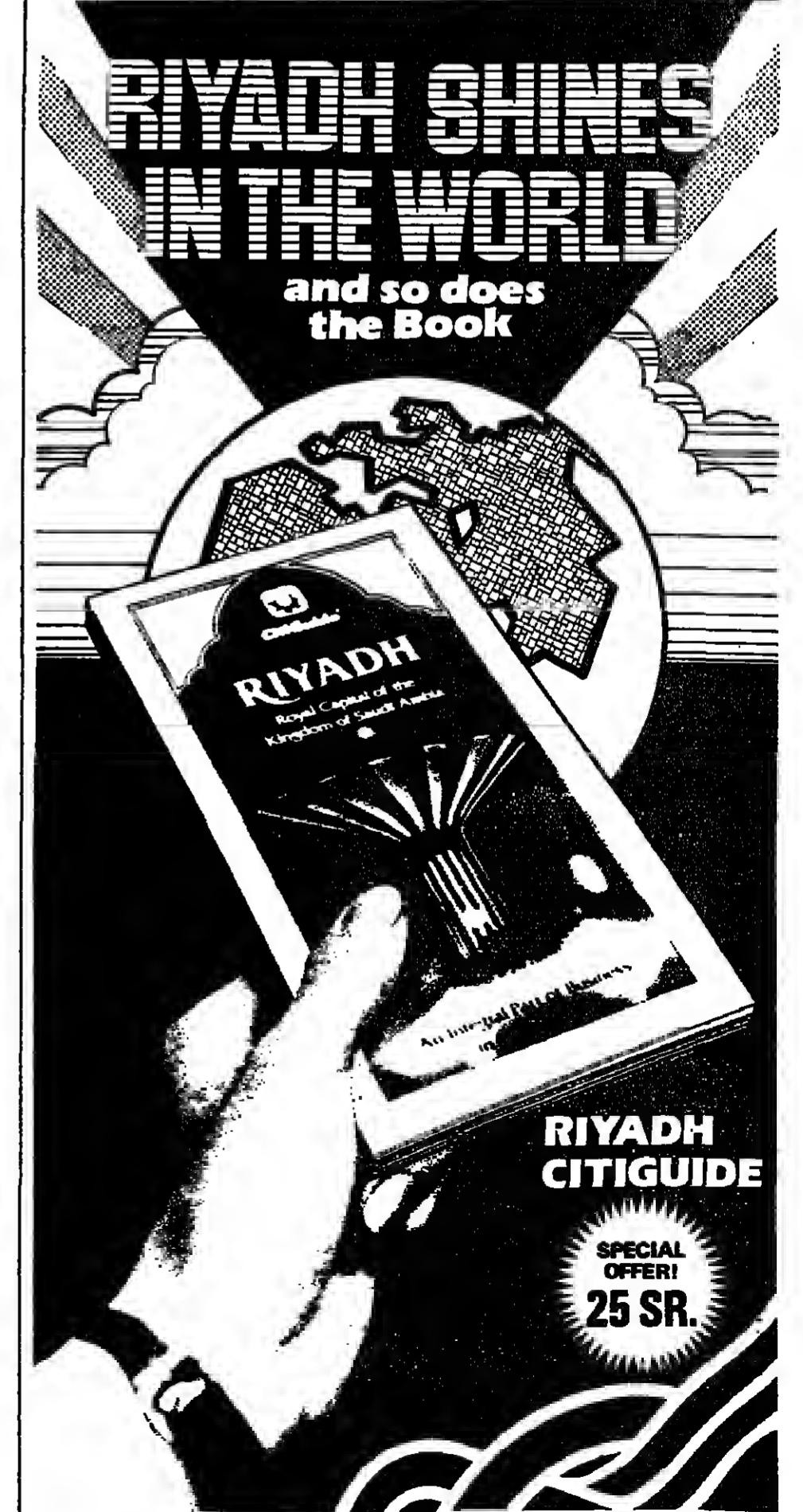
tense since last August, when part of Cunene

province was occupied by South African

troops.

When Pedale captured the seat of Olds-

Didshury in February, farmers in the small



In Cup final

Somerset records runaway victory

LONDON, July 25 (Agencies) — Somerset swept past Nottinghamshire by nine wickets at Lord's Saturday to win the Benson and Hedges Cricket Cup in the shortest final since the One-Day competition began ten years ago.

After dismissing Nottinghamshire for 130 in 50 overs, defending Cup holders Somerset needed only 33 overs to make 132 for one. Each team has 55 overs of batting under the rules, so the match was settled with 27 overs to spare.

Somerset raced to the victory target with half-centuries by Peter Roebuck, 53 not out, and Viv Richards, 51 not out. These two put on 105 runs in an unbroken second-wicket

stand.

Nottinghamshire, the reigning English County champions, have been below form recently and never looked like making a fight of the final, watched by a cheering crowd with Somerset's supporters predominating.

Joel Garner, the giant West Indian fast bowler, began the Nottinghamshire slide by yorking Paul Todd with just three runs on the board. Todd, fresh from a century in the County championship, found his off stump uprooted while he was shaping to drive. The Notts never really recovered from this early blow and finished for the lowest total in the Cup.

The Notts' total was six runs short of the previous lowest score — Yorkshire's 136 in the final first in 1972. Nottinghamshire's hopes were briefly revived during a second-wicket stand of 36 between opener Tim Robinson and England batsman Derek Randall.

But Robinson loosely pulled a Colin Dredge long hop and was caught at mid-wicket by Viv Richards for 13. Somerset captain Brian Rose marshalled his resources brilliantly and introduced off-spinner Vic Marks after an early fiery spell by Garner and Botham.

Marks struck with the second ball he bowled, removing the dangerous Randall for 19. The dapper England batsman made room to cut a sharply turning delivery and was beaten by the spin.

Marks, who bowled economically and intelligently, kept the fourth-wicket stand between captain Clive Rice and Kenyan Bashir Hassan from flourishing. As the overs began slipping away, Rice tried to force the pace. He struck Marks for a handsome straight six in the 30th over and when he attempted to repeat the shot, Marks held the ball back slightly and Rice's castle was shattered. The pair had added 46 in which Rice's contribution was 27.

Somerset reintroduced pace into the attack as Botham, Moseley and Garner wiped out the tail. Botham and Garner took 7.1 overs between them to wrap up the innings, conceding 17 runs in the process. Garner ended Nottinghamshire's innings in a similar fashion as he had begun, yorking Kevin Cooper in the 51st over.

Somerset also began shakily with Peter Roebuck surviving a sharp chance off former Derbyshire and England bowler Mike Hendrick, with only nine runs on the board. Hendrick, however, had the consolation of claiming the lone wicket to fall when he had Denning caught by French with the total at 27.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-40, 4-86, 5-102, 6-106, 7-120, 8-123, 9-130.

BOWLING: Garner 8.1-13.3; Botham 9.3-19.2; Dredge 11.2-35.2; Moseley 11.2-35.2; Marks 11-24.2.

SOMERSET:

P. Roebuck not out 53

P. Denning c French b Hendrick 22

V. Richards not out 51

Extras 6

Total (1 wkt. in 33.1 overs) 132

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: P. Todd b Garner 2

T. Robinson c Richards b Dredge 13

D. Randall b Marks 19

B. Hassan c Taylor b Dredge 26

C. Rice b Marks 27

J. Birch b Moseley 7

R. Hadlee b Garner 11

B. French c Taylor b Botham 8

E. Hemmings b Botham 1

K. Cooper b Garner 3

M. Hendrick not out 0

Extras 13

Total (50.1 overs) 130

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For season's first Grand Prix

Arnoux leads French sweep

LE CASTELLET, France, July 25 (AP) — Home drivers took the first four places in the French Grand Prix at the Paul Ricard Circuit here Sunday, and all in turbo-assisted cars.

The 34-year-old René Arnoux ended a long run of bad luck for the Renault team by completing the 54 laps in one hour, 33 minutes 33.217 seconds — an average speed of more than 200 kilometers (125 miles) per hour. His teammate Alain Prost, 27, drove the other yellow-and-black Renault in to second place in a time just 17 seconds slower. But the victory was soured because of a row between the two French drivers about who should have won.

Meanwhile, their compatriot Didier Pironi increased his World Championship lead by steering his Ferrari to third place in 1 hour 34 mins. 15.345 secs. and the French foursome was rounded off by Pironi's teammate Patrick Tambay. Tambay, who lives in nearby Cannes, clocked 1 hour 34 mins. 49.458 secs.

Only two normally aspirated cars completed the 313.74 kilometers (194.94 miles) Grand Prix on the same lap as the four turbos — and both were more than one minute behind Arnoux. Williams driver Keke Rosberg of Finland tried desperately to achieve a 150th victory for the Ford Cosworth engine. But in the end he had to settle for fifth place.

Another Ford Cosworth car — the Tyrrell of Italy's Michele Alboreto, was just behind. A new safety formula was announced before the race to prevent accidents like the one at the start of the British Grand Prix at Brands

Hatch last week when Arnoux's car slammed into the stalled Brabham of Ricardo Patrese of Italy on the grid.

The idea was that all cars would switch off and then do an extra practice lap if anyone's engine gets stalled in the seconds before the green light. The new safety procedure was not needed but extra security would have been helpful on the 11th lap when 12 spectators were injured after Mauro Baldi's Arrows and Jochen Mass's March were in



Arnoux... steals the show

French results

	Renault	France	39 points
1. René Arnoux	Renault	France	
2. Alain Prost	Ferrari	France	
3. Didier Pironi	Ferrari	France	
4. Patrick Tambay	Ferrari	France	
5. Keke Rosberg	Williams	Finland	
6. Michele Alboreto	Tyrrell	Italy	
7. Derek Daly	Williams	Ireland	
8. Niki Lauda	McLaren	Austria	
9. Bruno Giacomelli	Alfa Romeo	Italy	
10. Brian Henton	Tyrrell	Britain	

World standings

	France	39 points
1. Didier Pironi	France	
2. John Watson	Britain	
3. Alain Prost	France	
4. Niki Lauda	Austria	
5. Keke Rosberg	Finland	
6. Riccardo Patrese	Italy	
7. Nelson Piquet	Brazil	
8. Elio de Angelis	Italy	
9. René Arnoux	France	
10. Michele Alboreto	Italy	

For Edgbaston Test

England makes three changes

LONDON, July 25 (AP) — Ian Greig, the South African-born Sussex allrounder, Sunday was named in the England cricket squad to face Pakistan in the first Test match, which starts at Edgbaston Thursday.

Greig, 26-year-old younger brother of former England captain Tony Greig, joins fellow-South African Allan Lamb in the 12-man squad.

The England selectors have made three changes for the game. Greig, Mike Gatting and Eddie Hemmings replace Geoff Cook, Phil Edmonds and Paul Allott, who played in the third Test against India at the Oval earlier this month.

Nottinghamshire off-spinner Hemmings and Greig both are called-up for the first time, while Middlesex batsman Gatting is recalled to Test duty after two fine performances in One-Day internationals against the Pakistanis.

Greig, born in Queenstown, Cape Province, earns his chance because Allott has been suffering from a pelvic injury and his understudy, Kevin Jarvis, has been going through a lean spell.

The inclusion of two South African-born players in the England team is ironic. It comes at a time when cricketing authorities are united in their opposition to renew contact with South Africa. Also it underlines the lack of home-grown fast bowling talent.

Leandro leaves Flamengo

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 25 (AP) — Brazilian national soccer team defenseman Leandro will be put up for sale after refusing to renew his contract with RIO's Flamengo club, according to press reports Saturday.

Leandro's price tag will be between \$600,000 and 700,000, according to Brazilian soccer regulations, which are based on the player's previous earnings.

Leandro was starting defenseman on Brazil's unsuccessful 1982 World Cup team in Spain. At 23, he was the youngest Brazilian put on the field by coach Teles Santana.

Santana, meanwhile, will remain Brazil's soccer manager at least until the end of December, according to a Brazilian Football Association spokesman Santana, whose side was knocked out of the recent World Cup finals with a 3-2 defeat by eventual winners Italy. has not decided whether he will continue as manager after his contract ends in December, the spokesman said.

According to radio reports, Santana had received a fabulous offer to run an Arab football team, but decided to stay on after talks with Brazilian Football Association president Giulite Coutinho.

Meanwhile, in Amiens, the mighty French First Division side St. Etienne were beaten by a solitary goal by local Third Division Club Amiens in a friendly match Friday night. The

Amiens goal was scored by Sallat in the ninth minute.

Another fancied side, Gothenburg, also struggled ungraciously before drawing 4-4 in a Cup match Saturday. The Swedish side, which won the UEFA Cup squandered a 1-0 half-time lead and were forced to fight hard to salvage the match against a Bulgarian side Boda in an "Intertoto Cup" match in Gothenburg.

It was reported that Welsh Club Swansea City will play their first round European Cup Winners Cup match against their Portugal opponents at their Vetch Field in Swansea on Aug. 17. The return will be played in Portugal on Aug. 25.

Former Brazilian World Cup star Paulo Cesar has signed a three-year contract with French Third Division club Aix-En-Provence. Cesar, now 33, previously played for Fluminense before moving to France to join Olympique Marseille.

Another player to seek a transfer was Cheu Ling, the Ajax Amsterdam right winger. He has signed a three-year contract to play in the Greek First Division with Panathinaikos.

There was good news for Argentine international defender Alberto Tarantini. His wife Maria gave birth to a son, Roberto, on Wednesday. Both, the mother and the baby, were reported to be in good health.

BRIEFS

LONDON (AP) — The code of secrecy that surrounded the March cricket tour of South Africa, will be revived Monday when Graham Gooch's rebels' appeal to the Test and County Cricket Board to reduce their three-year international ban. Neither the rebels' nor the Board would reveal where or when they were due to meet. But with Gooch involved in a championship match at Leicester, it was unlikely to be before early evening.

CHICAGO (AP) — Germany's Karl-Heinz Granitzia scored goals on a rebound and a 25-yard (22.4-meter) shot Saturday to lead the Chicago Sting to a 3-1 North American Soccer League triumph over the Jacksonville Tea men.

TOKYO (AP) — Pakistan's national field hockey team wound up its four-game goodwill tour undefeated Sunday by beating all-Japan team 5-1 on a rain-soaked artificial grass field. The Pakistanis, World Cup champions, led 4-1 at halftime.

MAJORCA, Spain (AP) — The Soviet Union comeback after trailing 55-57 at half-time to beat Cuba 117-101 and Spain

defeated Yugoslavia 90-88 after turning round 52-50 in front on the second day of the International Basketball Tournament here Saturday.

ROME (R) — France beat Switzerland 9-5 in the men's team epee to take the final gold medal of the World Fencing Championships Saturday night. Olivier Lenglet, Philippe Boisse and Philippe Riboud gained three wins to the one by Gaille of Switzerland in the first part of the final, but the Swiss fought back to level the score at 3-3.

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spectacular collision at the bend following the long straight.

The spectators, of several nationalities, needed treatment for burns, shock and bruises and in one case broken bones after the West German driver's March vaulted a safety barrier and ploughed into a second fence behind which the spectators were packed. Mass miraculously escaped injury and Baldi was also unburnt.

The big Brabham gamble of starting with their fuel tanks only half-full in the hope that the loss of weight would enable them to take an early lead looked as though it might work when first Ricardo Patrese and then reigning world champion Nelson Piquet took up the running from the Renaults.

But neither driver lasted until the halfway stage when they were scheduled to make their daring pit-stop to refuel. Patrese, of Italy, notched up the day's fastest lap when he surged round the circuit in 1 min 40.075 secs but his machine broke down in the eighth lap belching flames after the engine had exploded.

Piquet then took up the running, but the Brazilian was forced to pull up in the 24th lap. The Brabham threat removed, the field was clear for the Frenchmen. Arnoux, starting in pole position for the fifth time this year, recaptured the lead when Piquet retired and never looked back.

In five seasons in Formula-One Arnoux had won only two previous Grand Prix, (both of them in the 1980 season) despite having umpteen pole positions on the grid.



Hinault... fantastic double

How they finished

1. Bernard Hinault	92:08.46
2. Joop Zoetemelk (Holland)	91:6:21
3. Johan Van Der Velde (Belgium)	91:9:07
4. Peter Van Hees (Holland)	91:9:24
5. Phil Anderson (Australia)	91:12:16
6. Best Breu (Switzerland)	91:15:33
7. Daniel Willems (Belgium)	91:15:35
8. Raymond Martin (France)	91:16:53
9. Henrie Kuiper (Holland)	91:17:09
10. Alberto Fernandez (Spain)	91:20:04

Results

1. Bernard Hinault	5:01.24
2. Ardie Van Der Poel	5:01.24
3. Yvon Berlin	5:01.24
4. Rudy Peuge	5:01.24
5. Fons de Wolf	5:01.24
6. Mik Gutman	5:01.24
7. Eric Koenigle	5:01.24
8. Paul Sherman	5:01.24
9. Stephane Muter	5:01.24
10. Marc Gomez	5:01.24

As Lendl sets up semifinal clash with Noah from brink to oust unheralded Fritz

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — Top seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat local favorite Rodney Harmon 6-1, 6-1 Saturday night to advance to the semifinals of the \$240,000 D.C. National Bank Tennis Classic.

size, I want to beat him very badly Sunday. I want to give it back to him for Paris (site of the Davis Cup)," Lendl said. "I want revenge."

Fritz, 28, played the match of his life in extending the world's fifth best player to the brink of defeat. Lendl, who has entered and extended his winning streak to 19 straight matches, appeared hampered by an achilles heel injury suffered in a three-set match Friday evening.

On Saturday, Harmon rushed to the net behind his serve, a tactic he had used successfully Friday in knocking off No. 6 seed Raul Ramirez of Mexico to advance to the quarterfinal round. Lendl, proved too stern a test, however, as he used his forehand groundstrokes to outlast the outshining Harmon.

In the afternoon, defending champion Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina survived a first-set loss and second-set tiebreaker to turn back unheralded Frenchman Bernard Fritz 2-6, 7-6, 6-1 and No. 4 seed Yannick Noah of France crushed American Van Winkler 6-0, 6-3.

Lendl, who has lost to Noah twice this year, at Palm Springs and in Davis Cup play, will meet the 6-foot-4 (1.96 m) Frenchman for the third time in Sunday's semifinals. Asked to explain Noah's success, Lendl said: "He's just good... and I feel intimidated by him... his

size, I want to beat him very badly Sunday. I want to give it back to him for Paris (site of the Davis Cup)," Lendl said. "I want revenge."

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ALGERIAN MEDIATION

Amidst the gloom and tragedy of the Gulf war, the only silver lining to emerge is the reported willingness of the Algerian government to start mediating between Iran and Iraq.

Iraq has been interested in a peaceful settlement ever since the tide of the war began to turn in favor of Iran, and has accepted other mediation attempts including that of the Organization of Islamic Conference. It has also declared its withdrawal from most Iranian territory although it still holds on to those it claimed had been genuinely Iraqi lands incorporated by the old Persian empire of the Shahs.

The Algerians are experienced mediators between Iran and Iraq, for it was they who had brought about the signing of the Algerian Agreement between the late Shah of Iran and the present Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in 1975 in Algeria. The agreement accepted in principle that Iraq had some legitimate claims which the Shah promised to study with a view to readjusting the borders and restoring to Iraq its territories which Iraq now actually holds.

At the beginning of the war, and in a fit of indignation, the Iraqis renounced the Algerian agreement and called for fresh negotiations. But things have now changed as the Iraqis have withdrawn from Iran proper and the Iranians have actually penetrated Iraqi land and occupied a slice of it near the major port of Basra.

The Iranian aim is clearly to possess a bargaining card in any future negotiations for a settlement which includes massive financial compensation for the damage caused by the war over the last two years.

It is not going to be plain sailing even if the Algerians stepped in and started talking to both sides in earnest. Iran is deeply hurt by the war and has suffered incalculable damage and injury and will be in no mood to make concessions rapidly as long as it is taking the initiative in the fighting and shelling Iraqi towns and positions while its own towns remain out of range of Iraqi artillery and rockets.

But it would be futile to hope for a swift Iraqi collapse to end the war just as Iraq had miscalculated by hoping for an Iranian collapse at the start of the war.

Negotiations, long and agonizing, appear to be the only honorable way out for both sides.

Saudi Arabian press review

Sunday's newspapers called on the Arab and Islamic nation to take seriously King Fahd's warning against the twin danger of discord and extremism and initiate collective measures to forge Islamic unity.

Al-Madinah said King Fahd has demonstrated to the world community Saudi Arabia's total commitment to respect all people's freedom and independence.

It praised the Kingdom's committed support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian and Afghan peoples and the Kingdom's sincere efforts to "raise the banner of Islam high." (SPA)

It lauded the Kingdom's tireless

Sinai town pays price of Israeli peace

By Jeremy Clift

RAFAH, GAZA

In the Sinai border town of Rafah, some 400 houses have been torn down in the cause of peace between Israel and Egypt. In their place a tall fence and a 25 meter wide security strip slice through the dusty oasis settlement, dividing the main street in half.

A new tarmac road runs along beside the fence and Israeli frontier guards keep watch on the Egyptian side of town from a string of observation towers.

A couple of helmeted Egyptian soldiers in sand-colored fatigues stand next to a stall hut which serves as the passport office.

"It's like Berlin," says the Arab mayor of the Israeli-controlled sector of Rafah, Abdul-Hamid Kishita, as he sits in the shade of the courtyard next to his simple two-story house. "But we're divided by a fence, not a wall." He shrugs when asked which side he would prefer to be on. "This side is Rafah-Palestine and the other is Rafah-Sinai," he states simply.

Rafah lies directly astride the frontier between Egypt and the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. It is a traditional border town, lying at a point of sharp transition between the desert and the fertile coastal plain. When Israel returned the final portion of the Sinai to Egyptian control this spring, negotiators from the two sides were unable to agree on a compromise that would leave the town united.

Egypt refused to give up any of its territory, but also could not agree to an Israeli suggestion that Cairo should administer the whole of Rafah in case it was accused of taking Palestinian land.

So, based on a line dating back to a 1906 accord between the British and Turks, the bulldozers have carved a dividing zone through Rafah, flattening dozens of homes, shabby single-story shops and date palms in the process. The buffer along the entire length of the Sinai border was created by Israel, concerned that the desert terrain was ideal for commando infiltration or bedouin smuggling.

Mayor Kishita, a 59-year-old farmer who owns an orchard and a well on the Egyptian side of town but lives on the other, says about 400 families were displaced by the Israeli authorities.

The sprawling town of narrow alleys and sand-blown streets has a population of around 85,000, with about 10,000 of these living in the Egyptian sector.

The division has split families, cut off farmers from their land and stifled Rafah's traditional contact with the desert to the south. According to a young Palestinian doctor, some people have suffered psychological problems as a result of the splitting of families.

Israeli border guards say that about 20 men from Egyptian Rafah cross through the fence to the Israeli-occupied side every day to work their land. Coaches and trucks driving across the Sinai from Cairo to Israel use a border crossing outside Rafah. Residents must get a special pass to visit the other side, but few apparently feel inclined to make the effort.

Deputy Mayor Sheikh Mohammad Mustafa Abu Hassannan says it is not difficult to get the necessary permission to cross the border. But others lament the new restrictions on movement and say they have been cut off from their lands. "We have paid the price of peace," says a bearded student named Muhammad. But he said he did not blame the Egyptians for dividing the town. "It is the fault of the Israelis," he said. "They encouraged building south of the border."

Mayor Kishita appears to accept that there is little the people of Rafah can do except adapt to the dictates of international diplomacy. But problems still remain to be worked out.

Agreement still has to be reached, he says, on the fate of some 4,500 Palestinians living in a modern refugee camp on the Egyptian side of the frontier.



Bolivia's economic plight presents Vildoso with uphill task

By Robert Powell

LA PAZ

Bolivia's new president, Gen. Guido Vildoso, has taken charge of a country on the verge of bankruptcy with its economy in chaos. Banking sources say export revenues this year will be 50 percent down on 1981, the central bank has virtually no reserves of foreign currency, and non-contraband imports have almost come to a halt.

Gen. Vildoso, who was appointed president by the military junta last week following the resignation of Gen. Celso Torrelio, will have an uphill struggle to deal with the mounting economic crisis.

The few dollars that trickle into the central bank's coffers are immediately swallowed up by service payments on Bolivia's external debt of \$2.54 billion. The government has only just managed to keep up payments on credits by foreign banks, and has fallen well behind on debts to other governments and foreign companies, the sources said.

They quoted senior government officials as saying Bolivia would receive only about \$500 million for its exports of minerals and natural gas this year, against \$955 million in 1981.

This drastic drop in earnings is mainly due to factors beyond Bolivia's control — the fall in tin prices on world markets and Argentina's failure to pay for deliveries of natural gas. Tin is Bolivia's main export metal and earned the country \$343 million in foreign exchange last year, one-third of total exports.

Tin prices have fallen to just over \$5 a pound from about \$7 in the first quarter of 1982 and most

Bolivian mines are unable to cover their operating costs.

Sales of natural gas to Argentina earned Bolivia \$337 million last year, almost as much as tin, but Buenos Aires has suspended payments for deliveries because of the damage caused to its own economy by the Falklands conflict. Banking sources said Argentina had not paid Bolivia for any natural gas deliveries since February, and the country is losing about \$30 million a month.

The gas is sent to Argentina by pipeline and Bolivia does not yet have any other export outlet, although a gas pipeline to Brazil is planned.

Most of Bolivia's foreign debt was borrowed during the boom years of the 1970s to finance development projects that were often too ambitious or poorly managed, business sources said. They said widespread corruption in Bolivia's succession of military governments and the country's political instability had also disrupted economic development plans.

Progress was also hindered by the severance of aid from the United States and Europe following the overthrow of an elected government by Gen. Luis Garcia Meza in 1980. Western countries protested not only at Gen. Garcia Meza's truncation of Bolivia's fledgling democracy, but also at widespread human rights abuses under his government and charges that he was involved in drug trafficking.

The sources believe that earnings from illegal cocaine exports are worth well over \$1 billion per year, more than the rest of the country's exports put together. One banking source estimated that drug rackets plough almost \$300 million a year back

into the country to cover operating costs, much of it in the form of contraband goods.

Bolivia's economic plight is desperate and has been growing worse this year. There is general consensus among the business and diplomatic community that Bolivia needs new foreign loans to help overcome its crisis, but none will be forthcoming until the government signs an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to obtain a lending loan.

Former President Torrelio went a long way toward meeting the IMF's rigorous demands for devaluation, austerity and economic reforms, but not far enough to satisfy the fund. Last February he devalued the peso by 43 percent and the following month established a dual exchange rate, which in effect legalized an already flourishing black market.

The result was runaway inflation and a further plunge in the value of the peso, which the government, short of foreign currency reserves, was helpless to prevent. But Torrelio balked at implementing two basic IMF demands, that be raise oil prices which are among the cheapest in the world and eliminate subsidies on wheat and sugar.

Increases in oil, wheat and sugar prices would immediately raise the price of essential goods that have so far remained relatively unaffected by inflation, which could reach between 150 and 300 percent by the end of the year.

Despite promises of austerity and new economic reforms from the military junta backing President Vildoso, the sources said they expected little change in economic policy from the new government. A government delegation was discussing a

\$112 million standby facility with the IMF in Washington when Torrelio fell from power due to illness in the army, but bankers said they saw little prospect of an early agreement.

However, if the IMF gave the green light for financial institutions to resume heavy lending to Bolivia and the world recession bottomed out, the economy could recover in about two years, banking sources said. (R)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Monday, July 26th, the 207th day of 1982. There are 158 days left in the year. Highlights in history on this date:

1757 — French under d'Estrees defeat British under Cumberland in Hassenback in Eastern Germany.

1821 — Relations between Turkey and Russia are severed after Turkey refuses to protect Christian subjects.

1909 — General strike in Barcelona, Spain, leads to rioting throughout Catalonia.

1926 — Philippine legislature calls for plebiscite on independence, but it is vetoed by U.S. governor-general.

1943 — Italy's King Victor Emmanuel asks Marshal Badoglio to form government following Benito Mussolini's fall from power during World War II.

1952 — Egypt's King Farouk abdicates in favor of infant son, Fuad; Eva Peron, wife of Argentina's President Juan Peron, dies.

1956 — Egypt's President Gamal Abdul Nasser nationalizes Suez Canal, and Britain, France and the United States announce financial retaliations.

1958 — Britain's Prince Charles is named prince of Wales.

1963 — More than 1,000 people are killed in earthquake that strikes Skopje, Yugoslavia.

1976 — Japan's former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka is arrested for alleged involvement in Lockheed aircraft payoff scandal.

1977 — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin officially approves three controversial Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory on the West Bank of Jordan River.

1981 — Cuba's President Fidel Castro accuses U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of causing dengue fever which has killed 113 Cubans as of this date.

Thought for today:
Fame always brings loneliness -- Vicki Baum, Austrian-born writer (1888-1960).

Horn of Africa: Venue for superpower rivalry

had to be restrained from pressing on to Mogadishu.

In the turmoil following Ethiopia's 1974 revolution, and with its military regime already overthrown by the Eritrean resistance, Somalia judged the time had come to try again.

Controlling the strategic entrance to the Red Sea and run by the Socialist government of Gen. Muhammad Siad Barre, Somalia had been generously endowed with Soviet arms, and in mid-1977 it turned them against Ethiopia. In three months the invaders had conquered the whole Ogaden and were pressing on toward the Ethiopian central highlands.

But in a finely-judged change of policy, the Soviet Union switched sides to back Ethiopia, pouring in arms and its own and Cuban troops who rapidly turned the war around.

A year after they had crossed them, the Somalis were back behind their own borders and once again international pressure was persuading the Ethiopians

To preserve ecosystem

Capri seeks curbs on tourist swarms

By Tony Austin

CAPRI, Italy (R) — Many of Capri's long-suffering inhabitants want to restrict tourism to the Mediterranean island before its fragile ecological system breaks down under the weight of foreign feet.

Described in guide-books as the "jewel of the Mediterranean," Capri has been the rich prize of invaders ever since the limestone outcrop broke away from the Sorrento peninsula on mainland Italy.

"The invasion on summer weekends is just incredible," according to Massimo Scalise, who is studying options for the future of the island on behalf of its elected council in Capri and Anacapri towns. It is not unusual for 10,000 people in a single day to swarm ashore on the island which has an all-year average population of only 12,000.

Leader of the conservationists is Saverio Valente, mayor of Capri town, whose calls for curbs on mass tourism have caused a split among his Christian Democratic Party which dominates the communal council.

"Capri is a very fragile ecosystem which must be preserved," he said at the inauguration this month of a small public park containing specimens of all native flora.

Valente, born in Capri but working as a civil servant in Rome, told a news conference later he was determined to push through plans for similar public facilities in a community still dominated by individual or family business interests.

The two elected councils have asked Censis, an opinion research organization in Rome, to canvass hoteliers and tourists about the future of the island in preparation for a major policy conference next October.



STAR TRIO: These three prize baby otters are the latest addition to the famous Sea World Park in San Diego, California. The furry animals — Malaysian short-clawed otters — were born in a specially prepared trunk. The female star trio have been named Samantha, Endor, and Tabatha.

Jack Lemmon makes it to the top in Hollywood

By Ronald Clarke

LOS ANGELES (R) — Jack Lemmon prides himself on being a man for all roles, and says he is grateful film studios no longer tell him they have a "real Jack Lemmon part" waiting for him.

"What a terrible phrase," he declared. "I know it's meant to be complimentary, but for an actor it's insulting."

A "real Jack Lemmon part" for years meant a comedy role, with Lemmon playing a stammering, nervous Mr. Average, committed to right and truth despite distractions along the way.

"My first films were predominantly comedy," Lemmon said in an interview in his Beverly Hills office, where he spends part of his time between roles. "Ninety percent of the scripts I would receive would be comedies."

"But I've crossed the barrier between comedy and serious and it's not the easiest thing to do in Hollywood," he said. Lemmon now receives more than \$1 million a film, proof that he has made it to the top.

In his latest film, *Missing*, he portrayed a father searching for his lost son with his daughter-in-law, played by Sissy Spacek in a Southern American country.

Studio executives said it could be a political hot potato because it had a U.S. Embassy unable or unwilling to help the father," he said. "But the political point was totally secondary to the father learning to love the daughter-in-law he had hated and coming to understand the son he had lost." Lemmon said.

Still bubbling with enthusiasm at the age of 57, Lemmon has never ducked a challenge in a film career spanning 29 years and 40-odd films.

He broke new ground for a star when he and Tony Curtis dressed in women's clothing for almost all of *Some Like It Hot*. He played a dying man in *Tribute* and headed knowingly into a growing controversy when he played a nuclear power station engineer having to choose between conscience and duty in *The China Syndrome*.

Along the way, he received seven Oscar nominations and won the award for best actor for his role in *Save the Tiger* and the award for best supporting actor for *Mr. Roberts*. In between his string of comedy roles he always sought for serious roles.

But to most film fans Lemmon is still known primarily as a comedian. "You don't get many Oscars for comedy, but it is more difficult to write, act in or to direct than straight situations," he said.

"I had done 400 or 500 television shows by the time I did a film. So I was prepared for my first film role — with the late Judy Holiday in *It Should Happen to You*.

"when that film was completed. Harry

Culture ministers from countries of the European Community will be invited to discuss the findings along with Italian politicians and businessmen at the October meeting.

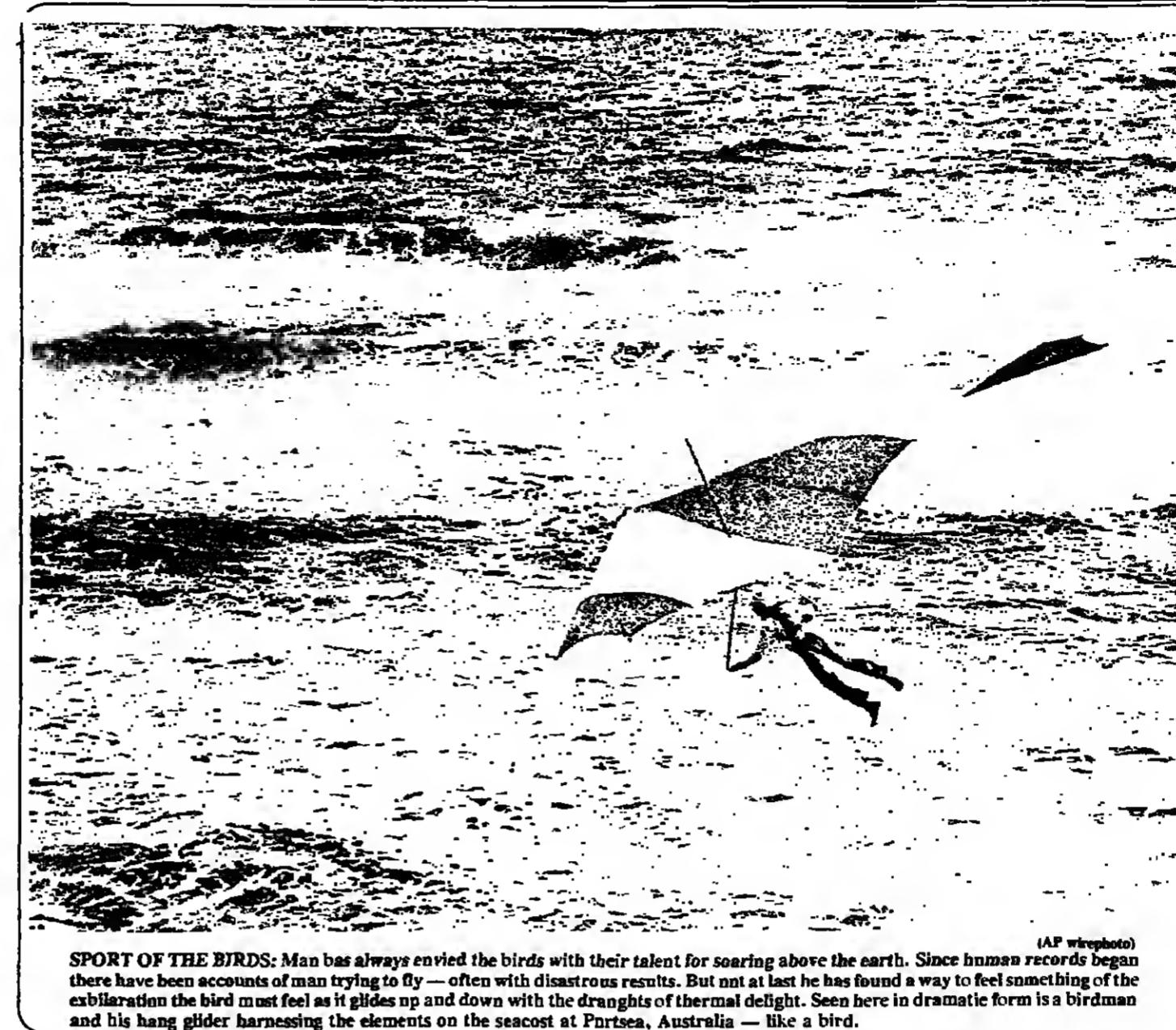
Drinking water has to be brought from Naples in tanks, seven truckloads of rubbish are taken back to the mainland every day in the summer, and Valente has now declared war on dog-owners. He signed a by-law last week providing a \$0,000 lire (\$3,600) fine for those who failed to clear up canine feces on a public walkway, doubled on a second offense.

Backing up his concept of Capri as an island of peace, the town is negotiating to be twinned with Manhattan, New York. Tbilisi or Samarkand in the Soviet Union. Anacapri inhabitants are less than enthusiastic about some of Valente's ideas.

The island has successively been invaded by Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, Vandals, Saracens, barbarians, Moors, Turks, Normans, Spaniards, French and British during the Napoleonic wars. Historians blame enmity between the two communities for Capri's historic inability to defend itself.

Anacapri has always been the country cousin of Capri and only recently began to benefit from the stream of tourists who flocked to the island following discovery of the famous blue grotto more than 100 years ago.

Now that the romantic writers and artists from Northern Europe are gradually leaving before the ferry-loads from Naples, Anacapri is demanding extra sewage and infrastructural arrangements to meet the demand. "We have to look at the island as an integrated whole, but if Anacapri insists on going its own way, it will be war," Valente told journalists.



SPORT OF THE BIRDS: Man has always envied the birds with their talent for soaring above the earth. Since human records began there have been accounts of man trying to fly — often with disastrous results. But not at last has found a way to feel something of the exhilaration the bird must feel as it glides up and down with the draughts of thermal delight. Seen here in dramatic form is a birdman and his hang glider harnessing the elements on the seacoast at Puntsea, Australia — like a bird.

Thailand's big tourist industry holds the proverbial empty bag

By Wirasak Salayakamond

BANGKOK (Depthnews) — There's a slump in tourist arrivals and it has caught Thailand's tourism industry at a particularly awkward time.

Thailand is celebrating this year the Ratanakosin (Bangkok) bicentennial, an event that Thais had hoped would draw hordes of tourists. The main celebration was last April, but the expected tourist influx did not materialize despite the massive publicity about the event.

The April tourism debacle has sent shock waves across the tourist industry. April was a critical index of tourist arrivals this year, and the fact that the number of visitors had fallen behind expectations could very well adversely affect the viability of several deluxe and first class hotels that had mushroomed at the height of the tourist boom.

The private sector as well as the government had sunk huge investments into the hotel industry. The slump in tourist arrivals has left them holding the proverbial empty bag.

A few years back, the government tried, but failed, to slow down the construction and expansion of hotels in the face of clear signs that the tourism industry worldwide was headed for the rocks. But the warning was largely unheeded.

Lately, the Tourist Authority of Thailand (TAT), through its governor, Col. Somchai Hiranyakij, renewed the warning against the continued construction and expansion of hotel facilities as this would adversely affect the country's investment capability.

He said that investments in the hotel industry should, instead, be diverted to other sectors that promise more profit. But Somchai's warning may have come too late. It came at a time when construction of some big hotels was already under way.

Latest figures show that once these new hotels are completed there would be an additional 4,500 hotel rooms in Bangkok alone. At present, Bangkok's deluxe and first class hotels have a total of 14,000 rooms as compared with only 11,326 two years ago. Outside Bangkok, Pattaya has the most number of hotels with a total of 7,000 rooms, or half the total number of hotel rooms in Bangkok.

Among the new hotels under construction are the Bangkok Hilton, 400 rooms; Bangkok International Hotel, 450 rooms; Hyatt Regency, 780 rooms; Mae Nam Hotel, 770 rooms; Peninsula Hotel, 424 rooms; Royal Orchid Hotel, 780 rooms; Rama Garden Hotel, 372 rooms; and Bangkok Palace, 650 rooms.

All of these new, first class and deluxe

hotels will be fully operational before the end of 1983. Then, too, the older hotels have carried out expansion programs that have greatly increased their accommodation facilities. Among the top class hotels that have expanded their facilities are the Ambassador, Dusit Thani, Montien, Erawan and Oriental.

In 1980, the Board of Investments approved the construction of six hotels in Chiang Mai with a combined cost of \$60.76 million. Although these new hotels fall under the category of second class hotels, they will add another 1,766 rooms to the existing 3,255 rooms in that northern Thai city.

The TAT reported that in Pattaya City, one of Asia's famous resorts, hotel and bungalow rooms had reached 3,784 last year. A new deluxe hotel is under construction in the city and many existing hotels are expanding their facilities.

The two other big cities in the south, Hadd Yai and Phuket, had 2,800 and 2,147 rooms available to tourists in 1980. Several other cities are rising to accommodate the influx of Malaysian and Singaporean tourists.

In addition to the first class and deluxe hotels, many "economy-type" or "second class" hotels have mushroomed in the provinces. These hotels are found in Nakhon Sawan, Kampangphet, Tak, Pitsanulok and Lampang in the north; Nakhon Ratchasima (Korat) Khon Kaen, Mahasarakham, Udon Thani, Nakhon Phanom and Nongkhai in the northeast; Pattaya City, Rayong, Chanthaburi and Trat in the east; Kanchanaburi in the west, and Cha-am (Petchaburi), Hua Hin (Prachuab Kirikhan), Chumphon, Ranong, Suratthani, Nakhon Srinagarindra and Narathiwat in the south.

One major reason for the hotel construction boom was the expectation of a massive tourist influx during last April's celebration of the Ratanakosin bicentennial.

The number of tourist arrivals during the celebration was a disappointment and recriminations have since rocked the tourist industry, with the TAT as the prime target of criticism.

Prayong Somkuamkid, president of the Sita World Travel, blamed the debacle on TAT, whom he accused of giving tourist agencies "wrong" figures on expected tourist arrivals. He said that in its eagerness to jack up the number of Thai visitors, TAT included in its projections "non-tourist" visitors, such as businessmen and other groups who should never had been counted as tourists in the first place.

TAT had predicted that one million tourists would visit Thailand during the Ratanakosin bicentennial celebration. But as

it turned out, TAT included in its head count Malaysians and Singaporeans who crossed the border into the kingdom, while private tour operators considered only "tourists who came in for tourism purposes" stayed in hotels and used tourism services.

Prasert Issavapornchai, president of the Association of Thai Travel Agents (ATA), accused TAT of giving out "misleading" figures and encouraging hotel and tour operators to expand their facilities.

He said: "At present, there are 300-400 tour agencies, most of them established only after TAT's projection of a heavy tourist influx during the Ratanakosin bicentennial celebration. These new tour agencies are engaged in cut-throat competition for survival and many will inevitably have to fold up due to bankruptcy."

TAT admitted that the Ratanakosin bicentennial extravaganza failed to draw a heavy turnout of tourists, but it denied that it had abated the problem by encouraging the construction of new hotels and the expansion of existing facilities.

The reason for the fiasco, the TAT insisted in a press statement, was the "oversupply of rooms." It said: "...the expanded investment in the hotel industry in Bangkok and the provinces has created an oversupply of rooms and has resulted in lower occupancy in certain hotels..."

It said that its projection of an 8.4 percent annual increase in tourist arrivals was based on a five-year program under the fifth development plan (1982-86).

"But because 1982 happened to be the bicentennial of Bangkok (Ratanakosin), we projected that the number of foreign tourists coming into the country would grow between 10-15 percent this year over that of last year's," a TAT official said.

The hair-splitting over who erred in the numbers game only underscores the tight fix the tourist and hotel industries are in. And the new lease on life for the hotel and tour operators may come nor wholly from tourists but the government itself.

Already, the hoteliers belonging to the Thai Hotel Association (THA) have appealed to the government to reduce the 16.5 percent hotel room tax which THA president Chanat Piya-uvi branded as a major disincentive to tourists.

"For Thailand's tourist industry to remain competitive with that of the rest of the region, the hotel room tax has to be reduced," Mrs. Chanat said.

She added: "It's only 3 percent in Singapore, 5 percent in Malaysia, 10 percent in the Philippines and 11 percent in Indonesia."

Thousands of tribesmen still fight pitched battles in the Highlands with bows, axes and spears, using tactics that have not changed for hundreds of years. While in the capital, Port Moresby, an hour's flight away, newspapers advertise the latest in desk-top computers.

Within minutes of leaving Mount Hagen on the Highlands highway, you pass men in magnificent feathered headdresses or with discs through their noses, villages of thatched huts surrounded by defensive palisades of sharpened stakes and women with faces painted red or white.

The Highlands are PNG's most densely populated region and hundreds of people wander along the road, some walking their domestic animals on pieces of rope. This can make driving a little nerve-racking because the tradition of "payback" persists.

Clansmen still hold up vehicles on dirt roads leading to the highway and on some stretches gangs throw rocks and rob trucks. Travelers are advised to check with police before using the road, and driving at night is considered very foolhardy.

Yet the highlands have produced some of the country's most urbane and articulate officials and politicians. A perfect example is outgoing Deputy Prime Minister Lambayek Okuk. In the campaign for last month's election he appeared bare-chested and barefooted to address a group of clansmen. He generously distributed gifts to woo votes. A few weeks later at Port Moresby, conceding defeat in the poll, he gave a graceful, dignified speech worthy of any politician anywhere in the world.

New wave sweeping pop music in Germany

By Peter Miller

WEST BERLIN (R) — Fed for years by the domestic music industry on regurgitated, translated versions of English or American hits, West German fans are buying German with a nationalist fervor.

Thousands of groups have appeared in almost every part of West Germany to display a vitality and diverse originality that owes only its initial inspiration to the post-punk new wave of the Anglo-American music world.

They sing in German and the topics are modern German.

"Uncle Dagobert says money rules the world, money doesn't stink. And we stand still, had our will, do their will, pay the bill — with cash or Eurocheck," chant Nonplusultra to the rhythmically nodding disillusioned of the world's richest countries.

No knee-slapping Lederhosen lads these. Nonplusultra is dealing out a dose of the new German wave that is crashing down on the pop music scene.

"It's great. We've shown we can produce just as good music as foreigners and we can understand the words," said Kurt, a convinced fan of the German new wave, with close-cropped hair tinted slightly pink to reveal more extreme punk allegiances.

Not that the lyrics always require great mental concentration — the signature tune of the new wave comes from a group called Trio: "Da da da you don't love me I don't love you aha aha aha."

Other texts are more controversial. Against a background of rumbling base guitar, Extrabreit croans with dark overtones: "Police know what to do because they carry radios, police shoot when they know they must, policemen have many duties, a wife and two children."

Abwaerts (downhill) comment on world politics:

"The South is hot and ridden by disease, The North is damp and occupied by Russians. The West is forlorn, only baarmen lives there."

"The West is forlorn and the East is dead."

Lili Berlin, a trio of two tough-looking male musicians with crew cuts and dark glasses, and a gaunt female singer with a shock of dyed red hair, sing of even the Berlin Wall with characteristic new wave gut vulgarity.

Their song has acquired a cult following on the other side of the wall amongst young East Berliners, tuned to the West on television and radio.

Some West German commentators have branded the new wave "anarchic" or neo-Nazi, an attitude not diminished by songs such as the disco-hit "Do the Mussolini" by DAF fan acronym for German-American friendship.

But the respected Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* summed up the new wave as "not protest as the early punk-rock rebels meant it, rather a bleak chronicle of the normal daily grind."

A more optimistic view of everyday life is given in a song by the group UKW (ultra short wave) awarded a prize by the West Berlin city government as the best summer song of 1982: "Oh Timaei's go roller skating, with headphones, drinking lemonade."

Whether in Hamburg, Duesseldorf, Cologne or Munich, the wave looks as if it will keep on rolling.

Driving hazardous in Papua New Guinea

By Barry Moody

MOUNT HAGEN, Papua New Guinea (R) — A man stepped from the crowd in the Papua New Guinea Highlands town of Mount Hagen brandishing an evil-looking stone axe. He wore a loincloth in front, a fringe of leaves behind, a knitted hat and nothing else.

Suddenly his face broke into a grin and the foreign visitor realized with a rush of relief that his intention was to sell the weapon, not use it. A few meters away people sat sipping coffee in a cosy cafe advertising homemade sandwiches and cakes.

It was one of the contrasts commonplace in Papua New Guinea (PNG) and most extreme in the Highlands, an area only penetrated by white explorers 50 years ago.

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English taught from start

Rangoon increases outlay for education

By Min Thu

RANGOON (Depthnews) — Burmese tradition holds the teaching profession in high esteem. Teachers, too, are exhorted to live up to their public image. In a recent seminar, President San Yu urged them to keep improving themselves, to master what they teach and to persevere to become well-educated themselves. He called them "perennial students."

This high regard is not confined to rhetorics. This year, the government has added \$20 million more to the education budget of last year, making the present outlay for education 871 million kyats (about \$127.2 million).

Education expenditures have been increasing annually as the state economy improved. From about \$21.7 million in 1961-62, the budget rose to \$50.37 million ten years later.

The present outlay intends to raise the quality of Burmese education to that of international standards. As a result, more schools have been opened and more teachers appointed.

The total of 3,000 primary schools opened for the third four-year plan period fell short of the target of 4,400. However, 200 additional middle schools and 50 high schools were opened in excess of the targets of 160 and 40, respectively.

In accordance with the plan, which ended last March, two teacher training schools were set up. On the other hand, only one industrial school could be opened against the targeted seven.

There were 4.24 million primary school students at the nation's 23,494 primary schools, taught by 86,354 teachers in the last school year. On the average, this gave each school a population of 188.

The middle schools totaling 1,422 were more congested with a population of about 835,328 students and a force of 23,227 teachers during the same period. An average of 300 students per institution prevailed in the 626 high schools, which accommodated some 192,083 students and were manned by 72,498 teachers. The 95 vocational training schools were attended by 21,455 students and manned by 1,593 teachers.

Likewise, the 36 universities, colleges and institutes were manned by 5,147 teachers and attended by 146,461 students. University correspondence course students totaled 76,818.

For the third plan period, Burma turned out an annual average of 528 physicians, 130 veterinarians, 535 engineers, 52 dental surgeons, 1,108 economists, 804 educators, and 6,982 graduates in other subjects.

Investment in education as most impor-

tant, effective and beneficial to the state was cited by party Chairman Ne Win.

So far, three seminars on raising the standard of education have been held in 1979, 1980 and in May this year. Teachers were also trained on effective teaching of English while the state-run Burma Broadcasting Service runs school lessons for students as well as teachers.

On instruction of Chairman Win, Burma started teaching English from kindergarten since last year. Previously, English was taught only from the fifth standard at the state schools.

Burma introduced a new all-round development education system in 1962 to suit the country's needs. Because of the increasing number of students and lack of schoolrooms, classes were run in two shifts. First, there was the early morning session for the primary and middle levels; and the second, the afternoon session for high school levels.

People also began constructing schools on self-help basis with public funds. Such schools numbered 2,485 in the third plan.

Authorities have promised that henceforth, steps would be taken to run a fully-day session as far as possible. But perhaps more important to teachers, President San Yu has hinted that steps were being taken to increase their salaries in recognition of their important role in nation-building.

And so it seems that some of the old lines will be reopened. A former line running round the south of Paris will not only be resuscitated but will benefit from the most advanced technology. The train won't be a traditional one or even the "metro" style, but a system of small-gauge vehicles made up into train-lengths of different sizes according to an individualized and entirely automated electronic program.

HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN



Dear Dr. Steinroh: Our 9-year-old son is definitely hyperactive. It has interfered with his school and home behavior. His pediatrician suggests that he take special pills that are supposed to help. We're against his taking medicine for his condition. What is your opinion? — Mrs. C.

Dear Mrs. C.: First, you should know that stimulant medications for such youngsters as yours have helped thousands of hyperactive youngsters. Second, however, there's this warning: some hyperactive children taking such medications as dextroamphetamine, ritalin, etc., may develop what's known as Tourette's syndrome. It's a neuropsychiatric disorder that may appear in children from age 4 to 18. It's characterized by involuntary muscle twitches and involuntary sounds which include barking, hissing, grunting and shouting.

One estimate is that at least one-half million children in the United States take such stimulant medications for attention disorders. But, one is 1,500 — more than 300 children — may be vulnerable to such a complication as Tourette's syndrome when they take the stimulants. Thomas L. Rowe, M.D. of Yale suggests that hyperactive children should be carefully evaluated for existing risks before a decision is made to prescribe the drugs. Undoubtedly, Mrs. C., your son's pediatrician is aware of such possible complications. In most hyperactive children, the stimulant drugs are helpful in addition to other therapy.

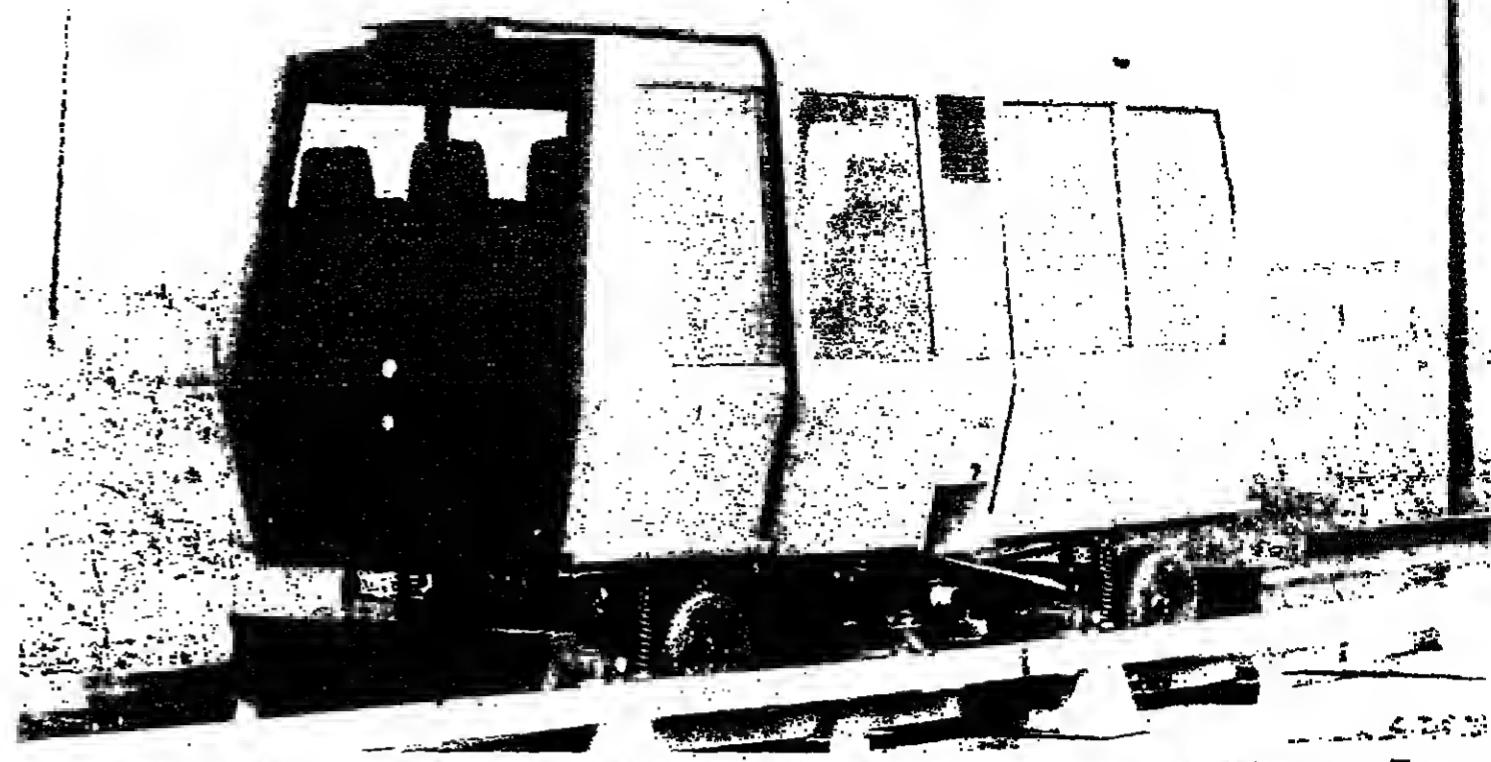
Paris plans mini trains

PARIS (RFI) — Paris' subway-train or "metro" lines fan out in the shape of a star, like the national railway system in France. They serve the city's suburbs, near and far, converging on a center which, it seems, is the only source of jobs, wealth and services.

For many years now, different associations of transport users have protested against this over-centralization: the built-up area, they say, also needs perpendicular and circular links. In fact, a project had already been drawn up for such routes: a double railway exists all round the capital, outside the old line of the fortified walls. But a large part of this railway had to be closed; it doesn't pay its way, explains the French national railway authority, which has since refused, for the same reason, other projects of a similar nature.

Today, however, opinions are at last changing. The new government wants to give a boost to public transport. And France is beginning to prepare the way for the proposed Universal Exhibition in 1992. Scheduled to be held on ground at the Porte de Versailles, to the south of Paris, this exhibition will have to be served by new and lateral transport routes.

And so it seems that some of the old lines will be reopened. A former line running round the south of Paris will not only be resuscitated but will benefit from the most advanced technology. The train won't be a traditional one or even the "metro" style, but a system of small-gauge vehicles made up into train-lengths of different sizes according to an individualized and entirely automated electronic program.



ELECTRONIC TRAIN: This small automated coach, devised by France, can be used in dense urban areas without any traffic obstruction.

Belgium stores gas in disused mine

By Peter Gumbel

PERONNES-LEZ-BINCHE, Belgium (R) — A revolutionary use has been found for the coal mine that once brought prosperity

By Peter J. Steinroh
Steinroh
M.D., F.A.C.P.
MEDICALETTES

(Replies to and from readers):

For Mr. V.: As you run long distances each week, you will be interested to know that those who run marathons are likely to increase the level of high density lipoproteins (HDLs) in their body. According to recent theories, these decrease the risk of heart disease.

* * *

For Mrs. M.: Tired of taking drugs for weeks after your frequent attacks of cystitis? So are many others. About 20 percent of women have urinary tract infection called cystitis at least once in their lifetime. According to findings published in the *JAMA* by Frederick J. Buchwald, M.D. and associates, there is hope for a single dose cure for cystitis containing sulfoxazole. Although some unanswered questions remain, other doctors also believe, "There is no question that single-dose therapy for lower urinary tract infection can be safe and effective."

(Tomorrow: Doctors take their own medicine)

to this tiny village in the industrial heartland of Southern Belgium.

No coal has been mined here for 15 years, and fire saplings have sprung up on the slag heaps towering over idle and dusty mine buildings. But now there is renewed activity around the handful of cottages in the community.

Bulldozers are smashing through the last traces of the coal mining industry that reached a peak between two world wars. Workmen are busy installing big computers in new buildings. By the end of this year, the disused coal mine will be filled with vast amounts of natural gas from Holland and the North Sea.

Belgium's 50 percent state-owned Distrigaz has invested \$27 million in the project. They say the idea is unique in Europe and will bring a host of benefits that could transform the storage of gas.

When the mine is full, it will be able to hold up to 500 million cubic meters of natural gas, five percent of Belgium's annual requirements.

Gas needs to be stored to allow for seasonal fluctuations in use and Distrigaz says it must be able to call on reserves to cope with sharply increased demand.

Belgian householders turning up their heating on a cold winter's day can use up to 12 times the amount consumed on a summer's day, the company says. And Distrigaz forecasts increased gas consumption by 1985. But existing means of storing gas are often

expensive, impractical and unsightly.

Huge gas domes near city centers that fill up overnight and sag during peak use can only store enough for one cold day. And another favored method — liquefying the gas and keeping it in special cooling tanks — eats up profits. Both methods are a blot on the landscape, especially the second, which requires giant storage tanks and special processing units with kilometers of piping.

Distrigaz says its new method, pioneered on a small scale at another disused coal mine near here, has none of these disadvantages.

The gas, stored between 500 and 1,000 meters underground, does not need any elaborate liquefaction process and is less likely to leak than if stored by other methods, it says.

And when the mine is filled, the coal walls absorb some of the gas "like a sponge absorbing water," according to one of the company's engineers.

This means the mine can hold more of the natural gas, composed principally of methane, than if the same space were encased by other non-porous material. Coal also gives off methane naturally and so adds to the amount of gas stored.

But despite the method's advantages, the technical problems are still immense. A mine used for storing gas must fulfill special stringent requirements ensuring that it is self-contained and completely leak-proof.

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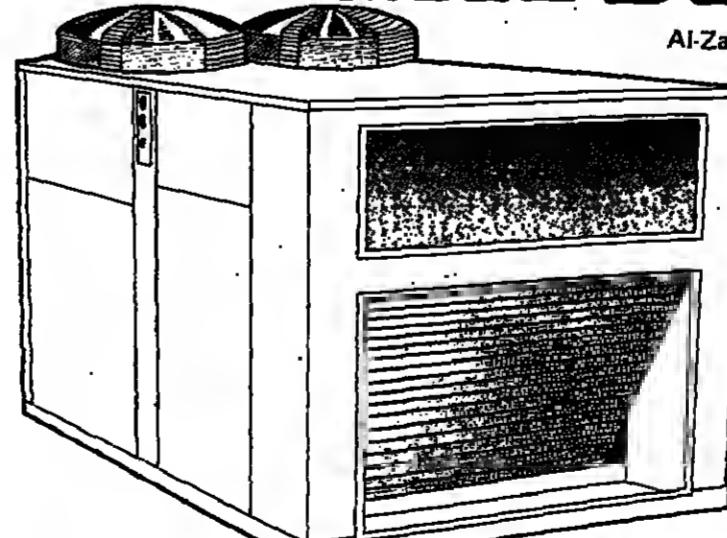
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Taiwan's Green Island

TAIPEI — Anybody who visits Green Island off the southeast coast of Taiwan will agree that it fully deserves its name. Enormous green woods rise above verdant meadows to meet a pastel-blue sky, and a gentle sea breeze lulls the newly arrived tourist in this tropical paradise.

To some local people, Green Island is also known as Firebird Island, and there is an interesting story as to how it got this name.

According to tradition, the firebird exhaled his fiery breath over the island, destroying all the greenery. Even today, residents of the island still light fires to guide fishing boats home during the frequent fog that envelops the island and this may be the origin of the name.

Situated some one and a half hours by ship and 12 minutes by plane from the southeastern port of Taitung, Green Island is the fourth smallest in Taiwan province (after Taiwan, the biggest of the Pescadores and Orchid Island). It was first mentioned in the Ching Dynasty annals some 180 years ago, when, according to the records, a sailor traveling along the coast of Taiwan was blown off course by a typhoon and landed on the island. Later he returned, and his descendants are said to be the present residents of Green Island.

Today, there are some 3,800 people living on the island, mostly on the south coast. A warm Pacific Ocean current has made fishing a booming industry, with last year's catch totaling \$3.75 million.

Community life on Green Island is relaxed and sleepy as befits a tropical environment.

Everyone is polite, guests from afar are warmly welcomed, and the noise and dirt of modern cities are nowhere to be found. People are shy, but warm and hospitable once you get to know them. A greeting from a stranger will be met with a warm smile, and probably an invitation to "come inside." Traffic problems are non-existent. There are hardly any private cars, only 10 taxis and a few buses which run every hour. The young people have motorcycles which are disdained by the older folk. But most people use what is known facetiously as the "No. 11-hus" — in other words, their two legs. Even the taxi drivers are polite. They do not wait in line at a taxi stand, neither do they cruise the streets for business. A few of them will gather at a favorite spot and wait patiently for customers while they chat. The island's only paved road links an administration center, police station, farmers' and fishermen's associations, school, snack shops and stores where nearly all daily provisions can be obtained.

Education is of great importance to the people. Students are especially close to each other. During breaks and after school hours, they all gather to play the guitar, sing and chat before they get around to such chores as sweeping and cleaning up. In 1968, the Central Government provided funds for the construction of a high school, while the rest was collected by the people. The junior high



CATCHING FISH: Fishing in the clear waters of Green Island is great fun and provides a means of livelihood to the islanders. Below, left: The airplane is the island's main link with the outside world. Below, right: Driving along a quiet road.



Below, left: The airplane is the island's main link with the outside world. Below, right: Driving along a quiet road.

school has only 190 students, and 15 teachers.

The students, like their elders, are reserved, honest, and goodnatured, and unspoiled by civilization. The school stores work on the honor system, and are run by the students themselves. In 18 months of operation, there have been no complaints.

About the only blemish on the peaceful scene is a national penitentiary for which

the island is notorious. Most hardened criminals are sent there. But this does not detract from the island's natural beauty. Country roads wind round low hills and the entire island is criss-crossed by small streams whose rushing waters are like music to the ear. The beaches are beautiful, and coral can be found everywhere, honed into grotesque shapes by centuries of wind and sea breakers. Some pieces resemble human faces, some are like animals and others are in geometrical shapes.

Green Island is also known for its hot springs and its mysterious Kuanyin Cave. Named after the patron saint of fishermen, who is also known as the Goddess of Mercy, this cave is a popular meeting place for local residents. The interior is dimly lit by sticks of incense which give off a pungent odor, and there is a box nearby for charity offerings.

The scene is one of peace — as are all the scenes on Green Island, Taiwan's tropical paradise.

Tess designs are innovative, comfortable to wear

By Jeanne Maglaiy

NEW YORK (LAT) — Call it "art to wear" or "sculpture to wear," but think twice before you call the bold and innovative belts, bracelets, necklaces and earrings from Tess Sholom's "accessories."

Bronze snake collars (necklaces), chunky cuffs (bracelets), gleaming paisley-shaped belt buckles and large lucite triangular earrings are such attention-grabbers you cannot consider them mere incidentals. When Oscar de la Renta's showroom sales staff offered buyers a black dress without the Tess Sholom belt used on the runway, it did not sell.

"In this case, the clothes are the accessories to the accessories," said Sholom, 43, whose New York-based business is called Tess Designs.

Bold, high-priced jewelry, often made from metal, began to appear in New York in the mid- to late-1970s, its creators stressing the artistic value of their work. Since then, accessories manufacturers have adapted the look in cheaper price lines, making it possible for everyone to add a modern touch to her wardrobe with big pieces of jewelry.

When Sholom started out six years ago, she impressed the editors of almighty fashion publications such as *Vogue* and *Women's Wear Daily* who began featuring her designs in editorial layouts. Then, luxury ready-to-wear designers started using her jewelry in their seasonal fashion presentation.

Last month, Sholom's jewelry appeared in the fall-winter shows of Bill Blass and Giorgio Sant' Angelo here and Karl Lagerfeld in Paris (a first for an American jewelry designer). Galanos also uses her jewelry in his shows. Sholom said during a recent interview in New York.

Brass, nickel-silver, copper and lucite are the primary materials that Sholom chooses. For Bill Blass's show, she created a collection built around the idea of a rose. She shaped black lucite into sizable rosebud earrings and sleek, clean-lined collars that give the impression of a blooming rose.

Seeing a designer's completed collection is not necessary in order to design her accompaniments, Sholom said, because both she and the fashion designers are subjects of the same environment. Their designs are "differ-

ent expressions of the same language."

At times, Sholom combines precious and non-precious materials in one item, she explained as she removed from her finger a ring she created from a stone she found on the beach, a turquoise gemstone and silver. Her most expensive necklace (\$1,500) combines malachite, brass and an 1930s enamel belt buckle ornament from Paris.

Because artwear for the body is a new industry, Sholom said, she and assistants had to work out answers to technical questions themselves. For instance, Sholom prefers bezel (Band-type) settings to pronged settings, so it was up to them to figure out how to place a faceted stone in that setting.

Despite their size and unique shapes,

Sholom said all of her pieces — even solid brass belts — are comfortable to wear because of their design. "I have to be comfortable in it," she said. "Essentially, everything is made to be worn by me."

When not wearing the creations, she points out, they make nice tabletop ornaments. Two clear lucite bracelets sit on top of Sholom's office desk.

Even before she made a mid-career switch from physical therapist to jewelry designer, Sholom had definite ideas about jewelry. She used to visit a jewelry maker on 47th Street who would carry out specific projects for her.

Perhaps the fact that her mother always pointed out things that gave her visual pleasure partly accounts for her new career. "My

mother did teach me to notice things," she said.

Sholom's only formal training was one course at the Fashion Institute of Technology. But since then, it has been *life* among, not only the rich, but also the famous. Sholom designed a crown worn by Mick Jagger on the Rolling Stones concert tour last year and the jewelry that Lena Horne wears in her hit Broadway show. In fact, she made not just one brass collar for Horne. But two.

It seems the first turned green because of perspiration, and when Sholom said to return it, Horne refused. The collar was good luck, she said. So Sholom made a replacement — this time heavily lacquered.



SOLAR TELEVISION: A TV set is run by means of solar generators in an African village.

H2 obvious choice Solving the energy problems of future

BONN — Today a U.S. citizen consumes, on average, twice as much energy as a European and well over a thousand times more than, say, a Nepalese. In 1980 North America consumed 30.3 percent of the world's energy, Western Europe 18.5, the whole of Central and South America 4.6 percent and the giant continent of Africa only 2.1 percent. This indicates that the Third World is lagging a long way behind in demand. But even if the present per capita consumption with all its social injustices could be frozen, the population of the world would need about 50 percent more energy in the year 2000, because it will have increased by 55 percent by that time.

There is no lack of energy resources. The reserves of oil and coal will last for centuries to come. Energy produced by nuclear fission and fusion is practically inexhaustible. Power stations using solar energy, the wind, tides, water and the earth's heat and alternative supplies of energy ensure that adequate quantities will be available even in the remotest future. So why all the scare-talk about energy? Why all the discussion about a crisis?

Well, the situation is not quite so rosy as the purely statistical comparison would indicate.

A starving Ethiopian is not helped very much by being told about the European butter mountains.

The energy deposits show a far more drastic geographical imbalance.

It would be easier to grow grain or stimulate the dairy industry in Ethiopia than, for example, to pump up oil in Switzerland.

to develop a great deal of potential hydroelectric power in Germany, to set up solar power stations in Canada or exploit the earth's heat in Brazil.

But the world's rich sources of energy are located, without exception, in thinly-populated areas. The major oil deposits are to be found beneath deserts, seas and in Arctic regions.

The greatest water power reserves are amassed in the tropics where there is a high rainfall and in Polar zones.

The sun provides economic energy densities where it beats down most mercilessly, that means in the earth's desert belts.

Wind energy is available most abundantly in the vast wastelands of Central Asia, Greenland and the Antarctic. Major centers for exploiting the earth's heat are situated in the geologically unstable zones of Iceland or, for example, New Zealand, Lower California and numerous Atlantic islands.

Gigantic tidal power stations could be economically built precisely where the coastline is most desolate.

for example on the north coast of Russia.

And finally there is a tremendous energy potential, completely untapped in the Polar ice, which, if it were artificially melted, could be compared to gigantic Alpine reservoirs.

Calamitously, as it has turned out, however, the energy producing plants which are not dependent on their sites, the oil and nuclear power stations, are located most unsuitably in the middle of densely-populated areas.

Nobody wants them there. If the atomic reactors were placed in the Arctic ice or were floating on seas remote from civilization, they would give rise to far less political tension.

International, or even intercontinental, energy plans for coming decades urgently require research into suitable long-distance energy transport systems in addition to the development of new types of power stations.

But at the same time this calls for huge and economical storage facilities for energy.

Transporting over long distances without pipeline or container ships over practically any distance and can be stored in underground storage facilities in the form of compressed gas or a supercooled liquid.

In the event of leakages the environment is not contaminated.

Although the great danger of this energy carrier catching fire or even exploding does constitute a high risk, it is impossible on the other hand, to imagine any large-scale energy storage facility at all which would not be dangerous if its contents were allowed to escape unchecked.

Even the steam boiler of the prototype "Eurelius" in Sicily develops the explosive force of an Hiroshima bomb.

Lastly, hydrogen is clean, trouble-free and

versatile to use: in combustion power stations without waste gases or fumes in the center of densely populated areas, in aircraft and vehicle engines or simply as a gas for heating.

Hydrogen obtained by electrolysis could be produced on a large scale in no more than about ten years. Petrol engines converted to hydrogen operation have already passed tests with flying colors and have also proved successful in road traffic in the U.S. Problems are still caused by the tanks, which, in an accident, could react like bombs.

Hydrogen is the obvious choice for the No. 1 energy carrier of the future. Like any other new technology, this use of hydrogen will not

conquer the world overnight. But in no more than a quarter of a century it may have transformed the energy economics of our planet.

And how long are 25 years? Roughly the same periods of time have sufficed to build up a worldwide network of air routes, to introduce the mass medium of television, which has changed our life patterns, or to allow plastic materials an easy victory in capturing the world.



Oil is a major source of energy

ice it cannot be stored, apart from the tiny and extremely uneconomical car batteries.

Heat can be produced cheaply and in many ways, but storing and transporting it both involve problems. It is true, it is not uncommon for heat to be piped to houses in a limited area, but the distances covered are very short and the resultant losses amount to as much as 70 percent, for example in Sweden.

H2, hydrogen, offers itself as a universal energy carrier. Hydrogen can be released thermally, electrically or through light energy with the aid of catalytic agents. In other words it can be produced in all conventional and alternative types of power stations. The appropriate technologies are, in principle, already known, but in all cases, with the possible exception of electrolysis, it would take many years to perfect the large-scale technical and economic processes involved. The raw material from which hydrogen can be separated by supplying energy occurs practically everywhere in the world, even under deserts. It is water.

Hydrogen is ecologically the most beneficial of all energy carriers. When it burns, i.e. releases the energy that was used to obtain it, the "waste" product that results is extremely pure water. Hydrogen has a high calorific value, a high energy density, and can therefore be conveyed economically through pipelines or in container ships over practically any distance and can be stored in underground storage facilities in the form of compressed gas or a supercooled liquid. In the event of leakages the environment is not contaminated.

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(Courtesy: Scala)

France promotes solar TV

PARIS, (RFI) — Over the years, the French group Elf-Aquitaine has made its mark in every aspect of the oil industry: prospecting, extraction, refining and distribution. But today's circumstances call for the use of fuels until now hardly used at all (particularly the indefinitely renewable energies) and their use has to be associated with a policy of saving fuel and power wherever possible. All this comes into the framework of a new discipline, "new energies."

Such an evolution could not be ignored by the oil group. Since the early 70's, it has endeavored to divert its "oil-producing" knowledge and competencies to the exploitation of beds and deposits of hot water, uranium and coal, to the improvement of combustion and insulation. At the same time, the group has increased its efforts in the sector of solar power.

At first, the intention was to solve certain difficulties of oil prospecting, particularly in providing electricity to installations on isolated sites (beacons at sea, telecommunications relay stations in desert or mountain zones, etc.). But gradually, solar energy became a real research object, leading to industrial and commercial applications. A Mission de Development Industrial Solaire was set up.

In partnership with two companies specializing in rural telecommunications (the Bureau Yves Houssin and the Com-

pagnie Africaine de Television), this mission is at present developing a program for supplying electric power to television sets by means of solar generators.

In Africa, this is a research path which is not without interest, for providing power from photovoltaic cells is four times cheaper than using electric batteries. Photovoltaic cells can also supply refrigerators, ventilators and lighting systems used in bush hospitals and dispensaries, as is already being done at Kolokani (Mali) and Aknk (Gabon).

In addition, having installed several solar pumps for villages or rural areas, Elf-Aquitaine is today endeavoring to develop solar pumps to irrigate little market-garden areas. In the same day, the group is interested in photothermic domestic conversion. A project for a climate house is being realized at La Skhirra (Tunisia), providing warmth in winter and coolness in summer.

The officials of the group are convinced that everything must be done to reduce the price of photovoltaic generators. For this reason, in order to remain competitive in spite of Japanese, German and American rivals, Elf-Aquitaine concluded, at the end of 1980, an important agreement with the Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, an agreement which gave birth to the Societe Francaise des Photopies.

Over steel EEC makes new bid to end row with U.S.

BRUSSELS, July 25 (R) — The European Economic Community, maneuvering to avert an outright trade war with the United States, has decided to revive efforts abandoned five days ago to reach an overall deal governing its steel exports.

But grave difficulties beset the new talks which will have to produce an accord acceptable to the struggling U.S. steel industry in a climate embittered by sharp trans-Atlantic differences over a pipeline to carry gas from Siberia to West Europe.

Before last Tuesday, some two-months of talks between the community and the U.S. administration had already failed to bring an overall deal acceptable to loss-making U.S. steel companies whose output reached an 11-year low last month.

Diplomats said the commission, which has said the community must retain over six percent of the U.S. steel market, would be hard pressed to beat an Aug. 6 deadline set Saturday night by community industry and foreign ministers for a deal.

A lot is at stake in the talks. Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon said their influence would be decisive on the "conclusions Europe will form on its relations with America."

These have been thrown into crisis by a

Policy to stay, Regan says

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has said he feels confident the United States economy will improve in the second half of this year, making it "exceedingly doubtful" the Reagan administration will try major policy changes.

He also said Saturday he feels comfortable with an official administration assumption that the overall U.S. economy will grow at an annual rate as high as 4.5 percent during the next six months, although few private analysts expect that much growth.

Regan, meeting with reporters at the treasury building, said: "We definitely feel we are going to have a good third quarter and a good fourth quarter," with the nation pulling out of the recession that has lingered since last summer.

"If you're looking for a hint, are we going to make a major change before November, at this time it looks exceedingly doubtful. The president does not want to do it, and I don't want to do it."

Pressed for the kind of economic problems that might cause him to reconsider, Regan suggested a situation in which inflation stayed at the June level — an annual rate of 13 percent — or "if the growth (in the economy) simply wasn't there."

As for the administration's overall plans,

French Socialist sees 'dreadful' times ahead

PARIS, July 25 (AFP) — Socialist Party secretary Lionel Jospin, in post-July 14 comments on France's economic outlook, said that the next several years would be "dreadful." Leaders of the party met in closed-door session with the cabinet last weekend, and complained about twists and turns in policy and lack of consultation. A new poll, meanwhile, showed that President Francois Mitterrand's popularity has had a sharp drop, with the margin of supporters falling from 38 percent last July to 1 percent this month.

The cabinet has approved cuts of 10 billion francs (\$1.47 billion) in social security this year, in line with government efforts to tighten its grip on expenditure and reduce

BRIEFS

PARIS, (AFP) — Imported cars captured 32.5 percent of the French market in May, according to official statistics published here. Car sales over the first five months of this year showed a rise of 8.7 percent over last year's figures. Volkswagen tops the list of January-May sales among foreign cars with (53,598) units followed by Ford (51,745), Fiat (40,362), General Motors (20,039), BMW (14,082), British Leyland (11,975) and Alfa Romeo (11,963).

MONTREAL, (AFP) — The Canadian government will ease the customs regulations that have prevented 16,000 Japanese-made vehicles from leaving the Port of Vancouver for delivery to dealers. Commerce Minister Ed Lumley said this week. The goodwill gesture should be followed shortly by a pact on imports of Japanese cars, the minister said.

PARIS, (AFP) — The powerful Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor (CGT) urged the French government to cut down imports of shirts made in Macao, Singapore and Mauritius sold here

series of U.S. decisions on steel, the pipeline and interest rate policy which have left many European governments feeling their views do not count for much in Washington.

The U.S. administration welcomed the new talk. But Lionel Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade, stressed that any settlement would have to "resolve the injury caused to the U.S. steel industry by subsidized steel imports."

Europe rejects this charge, saying its steel subsidies are tightly controlled and used only to further restructuring.

The U.S. industry, whose problems provoked by plunging demand parallel the community's wants to limit the community share of the U.S. market to a maximum five percent.

Community ministers indicated their concern over the U.S. industry's hawkish views by abandoning attempt for an overall settlement last Tuesday and going for bilateral deals that would have enabled the U.S. government to lift the duties. "We failed to meet last night's deadline for a decision by the commerce department alone. Things will be tougher now," one diplomat said.

The terms of the commission's new mandate will be worked out by senior officials on Monday and Tuesday.

he said. "we are acting on the assumption that our policies are correct to take us out of the recession and get inflation down, and by sticking to our policies long-range we will accomplish this."

"The signs seem to indicate this is happening," he said.

Meanwhile, Murray Weidenbaum, who resigned Thursday night as chairman of the president's council of economic advisers, said the mid-year economic forecast to be released by the White House next week is not the most likely path for the U.S. economy.

Weidenbaum told reporters the numbers in the forecast are within the range of feasibility but added, "I'm not prepared to say they're the most likely projection that I might personally make." The report is expected to project real gross national product growth of four to five percent in the 1982 second half.

Weidenbaum refused to specify what his personal forecast was but said, "I usually find it useful to be on the cautious side." He denied reporters' suggestions that his decision to resign was due to frustration or a belief that his advice was not being given sufficient weight by President Reagan. "I'm as enthusiastic today as I was in January 1981 about the policy of the Reagan economic program," he said.

The National Statistics Institute reported this week that the number of corporate bankruptcies, liquidations and legal settlements in France rose to 2,070 in June, up from 1,682 in May. The figures, seasonally adjusted, indicated an acceleration of corporate failures.

Consumer prices should show a 1982 rise of 10.6 percent, Insee said, pointing out that the general tendency since the beginning of the year pointed a 12.6 percent increase for the 12 months, but that the wage and price freeze should allow a 2 percent reduction.

Unemployment has increased by about 23,000 people each month since January, according to the Labor Ministry, but Premier Pierre Mauroy pointed out that the rate of increase has "clearly" decreased.

French industrialists also forecast gloom for the economy, according to the latest survey from the Bank of France, which shows that companies intend to maintain their present low level of output until the summer sea-

IWC raises whaling quota 14.5%

BRIGHTON, England, July 25 (AFP) — The International Whaling Commission after voting to ban commercial whaling by 1986, on Saturday set higher than expected quotas for the 1982-1983 catch season.

But even the leniency of the quota cuts failed to placate the Japanese delegation for the ban and was bound to disappoint conservationists.

The 34th annual conference of the IWC raised catch limits by only 14.5 percent when more than 25 percent had been expected.

The 1982-1983 quotas total just under 12,000 whales, compared to over 14,000 last year. Conservationists had been going for a cut to around 10,000 units.

But the higher quotas did not satisfy the Japanese. They were allotted 450 sperm whales because of current operations.

Earlier, on Friday the IWC decision to impose a worldwide ban on commercial whaling shocked the Japanese government and the industries concerned.

Japanese Director General of the Fishery Agency Akira Matsunaga said in Tokyo the IWC decision to put a complete ban on whaling for at least five years from the end of the 1983-1986 season ran counter to the original aim of the commission for conservation of whale stocks and healthy development of the whaling industry. He called the decision "unscientific."

Russia, East bloc to sign sea treaty

SINGAPORE, July 25 (R) — The Soviet Union is expected to sign the U.N. law of the sea treaty, according to the chairman of the conference which agreed on the text.

Prof. Tommy Koh, Singapore's chief representative at the U.N., said in a television interview recently that East European countries linked to the Soviet Union by the Warsaw Pact were also likely to sign the treaty at the next conference in December in Caracas.

The Soviet Union and East bloc states were among the 17 countries that abstained on the treaty when it was agreed by 130 votes to four in April. The law of the sea conference had been trying for eight years to finalize the first comprehensive treaty fixing a country's sea boundaries in line with custom, practice, treaty and tribunal of international law.

The United States this month announced it will not sign the treaty. Prof. Koh said Britain, West Germany and other West European countries were now reviewing the text. France and Japan have voted for the treaty.

The United States has been opposed to the part of the pact that would put international controls on deep seabed mining of valuable minerals.

Lebanese exports have been hampered by the closure of the international airport here, the scene of regular clashes between Israelis and the combined Palestinian and Lebanese forces. Beirut was formerly considered the warehouse of the Arab world because of its busy port.

Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah has accused Israel of destroying the country's tourist industry by bombing the luxury hotels such as the Summerland and the Coral Beach Hotel on the southern beaches of the capital. Other large hotels had been destroyed during the 1975 Civil War.

Before the Israeli offensive began, tourists from Arab countries used to spend their vacations in Lebanon.

Soviets cashing in on ancient tusks

MOSCOW, July 25 (R) — The Soviet Union is starting up a new export business selling mammoth tusks unearthed from the permafrost along its Arctic coast, the official news agency Tass has announced.

The tusks were of a much higher quality than those of elephants and those going for export would be turned into decorative ornaments by craftsmen, it added.

Tass said a new company had been established in Leningrad to step up excavation of the tusks and initially market 10 tons of them each year. The tusks were expected to bring in between \$1 million to \$2.5 million a year. Tass said mammoth skeletons were being discovered with great frequency on the Arctic coast and the large northern islands.

Because of the permafrost, the creatures were normally very well preserved and their tusks could reach up to three meters (10 feet in length and a hundred kilos (220 pounds) in weight. Soviet scientists believe the large, hair-covered creatures died out 8,000 years ago after a sharp change of climate.

advocating 80 percent 10 years ago.

"Such a percentage seems unrealistic these days because the Japanese ships are far from able to accommodate all sea-borne goods to and from Japan themselves," one ministry official said. But the report noted:

"Excessive use of foreign ships is dangerous from the point of view of national security.... Japan, a trade-oriented country, must maintain Japanese ships manned by Japanese crews at a certain level to minimize possible economic and social chaos even at a time of unexpected events."

According to Lloyd's Register of shipping statistics, quoted by the white paper, Japanese boats and ships accounted for 9.8 percent of the global total of 417 million gross tons in mid-1981. This compared with 6.1 percent from Britain, 5.6 percent from the Soviet Union, 5.2 percent from Norway and 4.1 percent from the United States.

The council said about three-quarters of imported oil came through the Gulf Straits of Hormuz and 81 percent via the Malacca Straits — through which 23 percent of Japan-bound iron ore also goes.

Last year, the Japanese merchant fleet, including ships chartered from foreign countries, totalled 61.94 million gross tons, with Japan's own vessels accounting for only 56 percent — well below the 70 percent of a decade ago.

The decline is due to the loss of Japanese flag ships' competitiveness because of the rising cost of using Japanese crews who, unlike most other Japanese workers, form a single nationwide and powerful union.

Shipping industry sources said that although there were no precise interna-

arabnews Economy

"I THINK WE CAN DEFINITELY SAY THAT THINGS ARE LOOKING UP"



Sequel to Israeli siege

Beirut economy in doldrums

BEIRUT, July 25 (AFP) — The Lebanese capital, food trade and financial center and the economic hub for exports to the Arab world, has become economically paralyzed since the Israeli siege began in June.

The war in Lebanon has brought about an economic decline whose social consequences could be catastrophic, according to Tufic Abu Khalil, general secretary of the General Confederation of Lebanese Workers.

The leader of Lebanon's sole trade union group called on workers to protest the situation or face "the threat of a social revolution" because of the risk of famine.

Thousands of Lebanese have been forced out of work without any state benefits. Factories in south Lebanon have been greatly affected by the fighting if not completely razed, particularly around Naameh, near Damour just south of here.

Lebanese exports have been hampered by the closure of the international airport here, the scene of regular clashes between Israelis and the combined Palestinian and Lebanese forces. Beirut was formerly considered the warehouse of the Arab world because of its busy port.

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U.S. may pay higher price for sanctions

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AFP) — An internal State Department document showing that a heavy reduction in exports to the Soviet Union could cost the West more than the USSR in the short-term, was published by the Washington Post here.

The report comes against a background of severely strained relations between the U.S. and Western Europe over the trans-European gas pipeline, and the paper noted that the document's conclusion was contrary to the views expressed by several members of the administration.

The document was published by the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and the paper said it had obtained a summary sent to several U.S. diplomatic missions.

The study concerns only trade in manufactured goods and does not mention grain. The paper said it suggests that "caution in expecting significant, immediately visible damage to the Soviet economy from trade reductions" was cabled to 27 U.S. missions.

The report added: "that the study raises questions about administration claims that trade sanctions are an effective way of impeding Soviet economic and military development."

U.N. chief urges global cooperation

BALTIMORE, July 25 (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said the current global economic crisis made it essential that countries increase their economic cooperation.

He told a meeting of the Society for International Development that the poor might be forced to take direct action if they were left without hope for the future. "The current world economic crisis makes it more imperative and urgent to intensify efforts to further international cooperation."

"The plans and proposals for improving the present situation cannot disregard the fact that the vast majority of suffering humanity will not be standing placidly aside while a decent life is denied to them," Perez de Cuellar added.

He said there was disagreement and uncertainty about the value and effectiveness of past policies as well as future economic strategies. There is a pervasive sense of gloom with respect to the prospects for growth during the rest of the decade," he said.

Perez de Cuellar said any new programs to bring the world out of its present malaise should include a decisive change in the direction of national and international policies with

BETTE BAILEY



FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE



BLONDIE



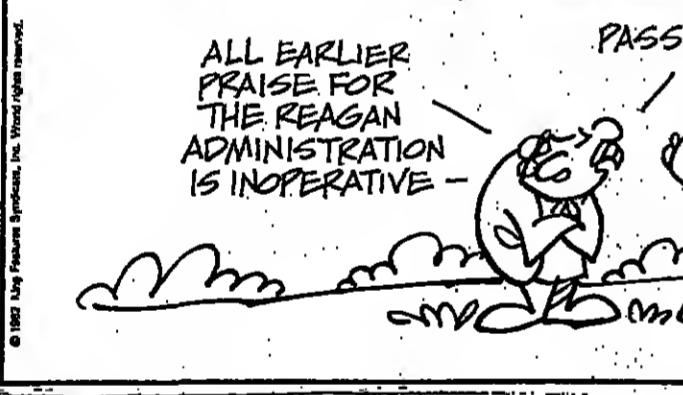
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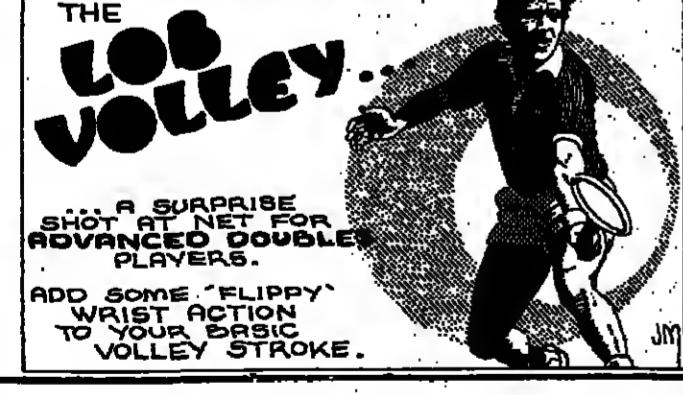
SMALL SOCIETY



WIZARD'



SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS



Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR MONDAY, JULY 26, 1982

you, yet you can turn this situation into a positive one if you'll take the time to explain your views.

VIRGO

(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Instead of feeling discouraged about your financial status, resolve to improve conditions. Take a chance on initiative.

LIBRA

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Self-confidence improves, once you overcome indecisiveness and take a stand. Don't let domestic problems discourage you.

SCORPIO

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may be too preoccupied with your ego to see a situation as it really is. Temperament must give way to reason and reflection.

PISCES

(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Though you may feel the pressure of financial obligations, you'll be able to open new sources of credit. Get your accounts in order.

Friends may burden you with their problems. Still, you may be just the person to help! Be glad to be of assistance.

CAPRICORN

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Problems at work may be just what you need in order to show your mettle. Today you meet challenges, yet you'll thrive upon them.

AQUARIUS

(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) A moral dilemma bothers you, but after some soul-searching, you'll act upon your convictions. Sign up for courses if so inclined.

TAURUS

(Apr. 20 to May 20) An ability to apply yourself leads to a rewarding work day. You'll both begin and end projects now. Objectives are realized.

GEMINI

(May 21 to June 20) A conflict of wills may anger

arab news

DENNIS the MENACE



Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS	41 Field	DOWN	
1 Clammy	1 Anesthetized		
5 "MASH"	2 Vibrant		
actress	3 Settle		
9 Palm leaf	10 You pick	things	
13 Fish	14 Famous	engraver	
14 " — du Nord"	15 Night before	5 Boil	
16 Belgian	16 Accompanied	8 Salt tree	30 In high
commune	17 Japanese	19 Expeditions	dudgeon
17 "Brandy —"	20 Start	31 Cretan	
18 Scarcity	23 Keep one's	capital	
20 Short	minister	33 Detail	
performance	8 Muse on	36 Wing	
21 Smith and —	11 Arthurian	(Lat.)	
22 Italian	damsel	25 Ireland	
volcano	12 Type of	27 Pull	37 Ulster
	library	back	underground
			group

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10			11	12		
13		14					
15		16					
18		19					
20		21					
23	24			25			
26		27					
32		33					
35	36			37			
38		39					
39	40						

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X V D L B A A X R

is L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

JS X Z J X M V R Z F D J K D L T Y Z X Y M X
W Z Z L Y M L U E S A J Q Y Z R S S P X
D Y Z D Q L S X Z Z K Y D L P M J Q S W
U E S A J Q L Y Z I R R Y M L J Z N I —
Z E J Z X L Y D I T S N —

Contract Bridge ♦ B. Jay and Steve Becker

Famous Hand

North dealer. East-West vulnerable.

NORTH	♦ 6 3 2
♦ Q 5	♦ A K Q 7
♦ Q 9 5 4	

WEST	♦ A J 10
♦ K J	♦ 8 5 4
♦ Q 10 5 3	♦ A 10 9 8 6 4
♦ J 10 8 7	♦ 6

SOUTH	♦ K Q 9 7
♦ 7 3 2	♦ 8 4
♦ 8 4	♦ A K 3 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 0	1 ♠	1 ♦	1 NT
Pass	2 ♠	3 ♦	Pass
Pass			Pass

Opening lead — king of hearts.

This deal occurred during the 1978 world championship in the match between Poland and Brazil. At the first table, with Macieszczak and Polec North-South for Poland, the bidding went as shown and Polec became declarer at three clubs.

This contract appears doomed to go down one — as the cards lie, declarer has five losers consisting of two spades, two hearts and the ace of spades. But Polec made one of the losers disappear and wound up making the contract.

Riley's Believe It or Not!

ELEPHANTS

In times of drought can locate underground sources of water by using their trunks like

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Nkomo calls for release of hostages

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe, July 25 (AP) — Ousted opposition leader Joshua Nkomo on Sunday urged guerrilla followers who abducted six foreign tourists on a cross-Africa safari to release the hostages unharmed.

"Those young men must do nothing to harm those people. They are foreign nationals, they must not be placed in danger," Nkomo said in an interview with the Associated Press. "I hope the government moves fast. A thing like this harms our country," he added.

The tourists, two Americans, two Britons and two Australians, were captured Friday night and marched into the bush after their safari truck was ambushed in western Zimbabwe. The attackers released three other women tourists and the tour driver with a hand-written note reportedly threatening the hostages would be killed unless two top Nkomo lieutenants were released from detention.

The abduction occurred in the Matabeleland region of western Zimbabwe, the home of Nkomo's minority Ndebele tribe. The region has been troubled by increasing banditry since Prime Minister Robert Mugabe fired Nkomo from the cabinet in February.

Mugabe has accused deserters from Nkomo's former guerrilla army for the unrest, but Nkomo said his Zimbabwe African People's Union Party should not be blamed for the ambush. The party has urged an end to the banditry and has called for an end to feuding between Mugabe and Nkomo supporters.

He noted that the two separate guerrilla armies which fought a seven-year war against the former white-minority Rhodesian government had been merged after independence in 1980. Nkomo said the national government was responsible for actions of any deserters from Nkomo's former guerrillas.

"You know there is only one government in this country. Any acts committed by the former ZIPRA forces are the government's responsibility, not mine."

"You should not talk about one part of the country being run by (Mugabe's) Zimbabwe African National Union and another part being run by ZAPU. There is one government. The government is dominated by Mugabe's majority Shona people."

In the interview at his home in the black township of Pelindaba, Nkomo said the government had not officially notified him of the ambush nor sought his assistance.

Holding an elaborately carved fighting stick in his hand, Nkomo said that if asked for help, "we would do the best we can. All of the citizens of the country have that obligation. Whatever influence I might have I would use."

Nkomo's ouster followed the discovery of arms caches on farms owned by an organization tied to his party, and Mugabe accused his former cabinet colleague of plotting a coup. Nkomo has denied the charge, but there have been calls among Mugabe supporters for Nkomo's arrest.

Angola rejects pullout by Cuba

LISBON, July 25 (AP) — Angola has rejected a Western proposal that linked a withdrawal of Cuban troops from the Marxist-governed African nation with a pullout of South African forces from neighboring Namibia, or Southwest Africa, according to reports reaching here Sunday.

The Angolan national news agency, Angop, quoted unidentified sources at the office of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as saying, officials in the Angolan capital rejected the restated "linkage" position during talks with U.S. roving ambassador, Gen. Vernon Walters, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Angop reported the Angolans reaffirmed their earlier position on the simultaneous Cuban-South African withdrawal proposal, informing Walters "that the problem of the independence of South African-ruled Namibia and the Cuban presence in Angola are separate questions that deserve different treatment."

The source repeated a joint statement issued by the Angolan and Cuban foreign ministers last February remained Luanda's final word on the question of Cuban withdrawal.

According to the February communiqué, the Angolan and Cuban governments would "study...the execution of a program of gradual withdrawal of Cuban forces over a period of time to be agreed on by the two governments" only after certain conditions had been met.

Those conditions, Angop quoted the ministers statement as saying, were a pullout of South African troops from Namibia and agreement on a political solution for the mineral-rich territory in line with United Nations resolutions naming the Angolan-supported Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) "the sole, legitimate" representative of the people of Namibia.



أول ملخص سعدي يصدر باللغة الإنجليزية

International

Abortive bazooka attack, harmless air raid Unusual incidents at U.N. recounted

UNITED NATIONS, July 25 (R) — A recent scuffle at the General Assembly podium which led to tightening security at United Nations headquarters has recalled a series of unusual incidents in the 37-year history of the world organization.

They include an abortive bazooka attack and an equally harmless air raid, as well as a number of bombs planted in and around the U.N. complex. On one occasion, a group of far-left demonstrators, with fine impartiality, drenched both the Soviet ambassador and the deputy U.S. representative with red paint.

But despite the passions aroused by the U.N.'s political debates, no one has been killed, or even seriously hurt, as a result of politically motivated incidents inside the U.N. In May 1981, however, one visitor on a guided tour stabbed and wounded another visitor for no apparent reason.

The recent decision to step up security was taken after an incident June 8 when a man walked up to the podium while Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati was addressing the General Assembly, grabbed his speech, and ripped it up.

The intruder, who was immediately seized by security guards, was identified as an Iranian student opposed to the government of Ayatollah Khomeini. He had somehow managed to gain entry to the assembly chamber. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuelar was shocked by the episode and expressed regrets to the Iranian minister.

Fearful of an even more serious incident, he ordered all U.N. staff and non-diplomatic personnel to wear their accredi-

tations passes prominently pinned to their clothing. One of the first potentially violent acts in the U.N.'s history occurred in 1948 when a decorated veteran of the U.S. Air Force dropped a stick of dynamite from a rented plane over U.N. temporary headquarters at Lake Success, on Long Island. The dynamite exploded in mid-air and no one was hurt. The man, who was jailed for several months, said he dropped the home-made bomb to draw attention to the urgent need for peace.

Some 31 years later, on Oct. 9, 1979, another man in a rented plane caused the first-ever evacuation of U.N. headquarters when it was feared he was about to crash into the building.

U.N. security authorities were particularly keened up that week. Pope John Paul II had addressed the assembly only a few days earlier, and Cuban leader Fidel Castro was due to arrive shortly to speak on behalf of the nonaligned movement.

Word was received from the New York city police that there was "a frantic in an airplane circling the United Nations area and threatening to crash his plane into the United Nations building." Fire bells sounded and everyone was ordered to leave. Three hours later, when the pilot was seized after landing safely, he turned out to be an Ohio-born resident of Australia with a grievance against a New York publishing firm. He had been buzzing their offices a few blocks from the U.N.

The bazooka incident entered U.N. folklore in December 1964 when Cuban revolutionary leader Che Guevara was addressing the General Assembly.

Optimistic about Tibet

NEW DELHI, July 25 (R) — The Dalai Lama, Tibet's former ruler leaves self-exile in northern India this week on a tour of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Australia.

An official at the Tibetan Buddhist spiritual leader's office here said the Dalai Lama would exchange views with Buddhist and other religious leaders but no meetings with government leaders were planned. The tour was described as private and non-political.

Despite the start of a complex political dialogue between China and Tibetan exiles, the return of the Dalai Lama, who has lived in Dharamsala, northern India, for 23 years, is still a long time away, his officials say.

He fled Tibet with some 100,000 followers after an abortive rebellion against Chinese rule in 1959. Two delegations have toured Tibet on exploratory missions since September 1979, and third returned to New Delhi last June from Peking. He said in a recent magazine interview that unlike previous delegations, the visit by the latest team was not to obtain facts, "but to tackle the real business."

"The delegation, however, did not enter into substantive negotiations," he told the Hong Kong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review*. Ruling out an immediate settlement in view of the prolonged hostility between the two sides, the Dalai Lama said, however, "I can say that my optimism is still there."

Central to the conflict is his demand for independence for Tibetans and his own future position if he returns home. China has ruled out any compromises on its control of what it calls the Chinese autonomous region of Tibet, but has set no conditions for the Dalai Lama's return. Eager to win his approval, the Chinese authorities have said the Dalai Lama was welcome back either for a visit or to settle down permanently.

An exiled Tibetan said the Dalai Lama was a "symbol of the Tibetan nation and China wants his support. The Dalai Lama has often said his future as a religious and political leader was not the real issue. "I am not struggling for the Dalai Lama. I am struggling for my six million people," he has said. China disputes this figure, saying an official count has shown there are 1.8 million Tibetans in Tibet.

The Dalai Lama has also said he would not return home unless he was sure the Tibetans were happy under Chinese rule. "We have no political ideology and we are not against any political ideology. We are not against the rebels."

ing, has not been allowed to visit Tibet since he criticized unpopular Communist policies there in the mid-1960s.

His return, ostensibly on a two-month inspection tour, shows official confidence in Peking that the reforms have begun to heal the rifts, and the Dalai Lama commented favorably, saying: "After all, harmony and unity does not come about by mere words but through better understanding of the reality."

Last March on the 23rd anniversary of the Tibetan uprising, the Dalai Lama said the issue of Tibet would "inevitably undergo a proper, satisfactory and decisive change since the present situation will never remain as it is."

A significant development was China's decision to allow the Panchen Lama, Tibet's second highest-ranking spiritual leader, to return home this month for the first time in 18 years. The Panchen Lama, who lives in Pek-

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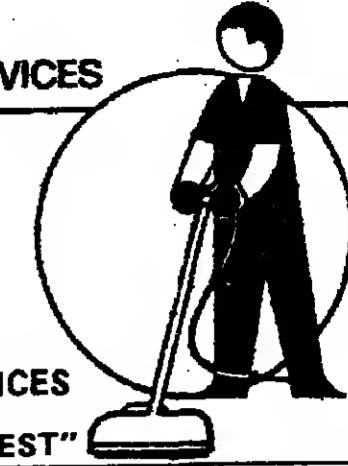
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To achieve superiority

U.S. commissions N-sub

NEW LONDON, Connecticut, July 25 (R)

— The U.S. Navy commissioned its 82nd nuclear-powered attack submarine Saturday taking it another step toward President Reagan's goal of maritime superiority over the Soviet Union.

The *Baltimore*, commissioned at the submarine base in New London, forms an integral part of President Reagan's drive toward a 600-vessel navy, up from the present total of fewer than 500 vessels. The *Baltimore* and its crew of 127 will join the fleet on active service after several months of weapons trials.

Navy Secretary John Lehman, in pressing the case for a big fleet, has said that since 1965 Soviet ships have outnumbered U.S. ships by two to one and submarines by three to one.

The *Baltimore* is 360-foot (110-meter) long and was built at a cost of \$700 million. It is armed with solar-guided torpedoes and radar-guided anti-surface cruise missiles. It and the other attack submarines are designed to hunt down and destroy surface ships and submarines to keep open sea lanes in time of war.

Bombs, usually of the home-made variety, have been found on several occasions in and around the U.N. complex, but they either fizzled out or were discovered in time. The visitors galleries of the Security Council and the General Assembly have been the scenes of numerous disturbances.

Demonstrators usually shout slogans supporting or denouncing one cause or another before being hustled out by U.N. guards. Sometimes they try to scatter leaflets or unfurl banners.

43 raiders await judgment

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa

July 25 (R) — Judgment will be handed down Tuesday in the case of Col. "Mad" Mike Hoare and 42 other white mercenaries charged with hijacking an airliner from the Seychelles to South Africa after an attempted coup on the Indian Ocean islands.

The men are all charged with four counts under South Africa's anti-hijacking laws and could be sentenced to prison terms of between five and 30 years if convicted.

The state has charged that they unlawfully seized the control of the Air-India Boeing 707 when it landed at Mabu Airport in the Seychelles during a gunfight last Nov. 26 and ordered the plane flown to Durban. The plane, carrying a crew of 14 and 6 passengers, was on a scheduled flight from Zimbabwe to Bombay.

Col. Hoare and his fellow accused have said the crew went along willingly with the diversion of the flight to South Africa. The Indian government, which has no diplomatic relations with South Africa, refused to allow the crew to give evidence here but they testified on oath before a commission in the Seychelles.

Charges against two other mercenaries on the flight, both of them doctors in the defense force reserve, were withdrawn after they said they wished to give evidence for the state. The body of one mercenary killed in the fighting was also brought back on the plane.

Earlier this month, four other mercenaries captured by Seychelles forces on Mabu Island were sentenced to death for their part in the attempted coup and a fifth—who had turned state witness — was sentenced to 20 years' jail. The men tried in South Africa had been freed on bail ranging up to 2,000 rand (\$740)

Most of them have said the protracted trial, which began in Pietermaritzburg March 10, had bankrupted them and only a few are still represented by counsel. Justice Neville James of Natal province Supreme Court has said he will deliver judgment Tuesday.

During the trial, Col. Hoare alleged that the South African government knew of the coup attempt. This has been denied by government officials. One of the accused army Lt. Johannes Goepert, testified that he issued an official army call-up papers to at least five of his co-accused without the knowledge of his commanding officer.

The South African defense force has denied it saying no call-up papers were issued to any of the men, many of them reservists in the police or commando units.

Indian president assumes office

NEW DELHI, July 25 (R) — Zail Singh, who was born in a mud hut, was sworn in Sunday as India's seventh president amid the glitter of the presidential palace.

Singh, 66, the first head of state from the minority Sikh community, took over from Neelam Sanjiva Reddy who retired at the end of his five-year term. The new President was given the oath of the largely ceremonial office by Supreme Court Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud in the